FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ORIGINAL

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CPCZ DAILY REPORTS POLISH AMBASSADOR'S MBFR ASSESSMENT

AU1719402Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 78 p 7 AU

[CTK Vienna dispatch: "From the Vienna Disarmament Negotiations; the West's Unrealistic Proposals"]

[Text] Vienna, CTK--Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, head of the delegation of the Polish People's Republic, addressed Thursday's closed plenary session of the participants in the Vienna negotiations on reducing the numerical strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

As announced by the press spokesman of the Polish delegation, T. Strulak stressed in his speech that the Vienna negotiations have entered a significant phase. Regarding the claims of Western delegates about their willingness to achieve progress, T. Strulak pointed out that these states would have to substantially change their attitude in order to achieve a mutually satisfactory solution. The final result of the negotiations must be a real parity of forces and not an uneven reduction as the Western states attempt to achieve. An uneven reduction would impair the security of the socialist countries. In his talk with the TASS reporter, T. Strulak stated that the establishment of a common "collective ceiling" for the armed forces of the West European countries and Canada, as suggested by the Western delegates, would negatively influence the materialization of the reduction of the numerical strength of armed forces and armaments, since it directly contradicts the idea of the Vienna negotiations.

Toward the end of the talk, the head of the Polish People's Republic's delegation recalled that, above all, the socialist countries' proposal is of great significance: namely, that the states should not increase the numerical strength of their troops in the area of the future limitation of armed forces and armaments for the duration of the Vienna talks. However, the West has so far not expressed a willingness to accept this proposal.

TANJUG REPORTS RIFTS WITHIN WFTU, SOVIET DISCLAIMER

LD182243Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1952 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 18 (TANJUG)--A delegation of Soviet trade unions today rejected criticism that the policy and activities of the World Trade Union Federation are being dictated by Soviet trade unions and countries of the so-called socialist community. The World Trade Union Federation congress is in progress in Prague. A Soviet representative said that any possible resignation of a national trade union organization from the World Trade Union Federation is the affair of this particular organization. According to the Soviet representative this will not influence either the character, existence or the orientation of the world federation. Soviet representatives set forth today this stand at a press conference. This was the consequence of secretary general of the French Confederation of Labor Georges Seguy address at the congress and later to journalists.

Seguy said that the French labor confederation will no longer candidate itself for the secretary general of the World Trade Union Federation. The French labour organization decided this after a long discussion, Seguy further stated. He added that by holding such a responsible position they do not want to take responsibility for activities and policies which are not in accordance with their stands. As the major problem in World Trade Union Federation activities, Seguy stressed the difference between the adopted general line and its implementation. Seguy said also that the World Trade Union Federation must be subjected to structural and statutory changes.

Georges Seguy, the head of the largest French trade union organization, said that the French Labour Confederation's view is shared by the Spanish Workers' Commissions and the Portuguese trade unions. This view is held also by the trade unions of a number of African countries, which are even talking of the possibility of their withdrawal from the World Trade Union Federation, Georges Seguy said.

Seguy said that French trade unions are openly talking about the differences in the World Trade Union Federation in the hope of spurring others also to think about the problems which, he specified, paralyze the work of the World Trade Union Federation.

Representatives of the Italian Workers' Union Federation (CGIL) today informed newsmen that their organization has decided fully to break off organizational ties with the World Trade Union Federation. CGIL representatives said that the World Trade Union Federation Secretariat was acquainted with the decision on March 16 but that the federation has neither acquainted its members nor the congress with it. CGIL representatives said that this is why they have resorted to distributing an official statement on the CGIL decision to newsmen.

GREETINGS, DELEGATE SPEECHES AT NINTH WFTU CONGRESS REPORTED

Poland's Gierek Greets Congress

AU182113Y Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 17 Apr 78 p 1 AU

[Letter from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek to the Ninth WFTU Congress in Prague]

[Text] Dear comrades, I wish to extend cordial and warm greetings to the participants in the Ninth WFTU Congress, to consistent fighters for the working people's interests.

Our common wish is the victory of the workers movement's ideals--peace, man's liberation and his happiness and well-being. The trade union movement represented by you has done much to achieve these aims.

The struggle for human rights is inseparably connected with socialism. In People's Poland we are creating conditions in which man can live with dignity and integrity; without fear, humiliation and constant uncertainty; having the knowledge that he is needed and that he is able to take an active and democratic part in the people's political and social life.

Man's right to live in peace occupies an important place in the WFTU program. This is quite natural because wars have always been a social plague which have afflicted the working people above all. The peaceful policy pursued by the states of the socialist community represents not only the aspirations of the peoples of these states but also of the entire human community. It represents the age-old expectations and hopes of man. Now, in the face of the impending production of the neutron weapon, there is a special need for the voice of nations and for all people to become active in defense of peace.

Dear comrades, may the Ninth WFTU Congress contribute to further strengthening the unity and class solidarity of the working people and to constantly consolidating the WFTU's authority in its anti-imperialist and antimonopolist struggle for national independence, peace, democracy, social progress and the working people's interests throughout the world.

[Signed] Edward Gierek

Polish Delegate's Speech Published

AU182120Y Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 17 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Speech by Wladyslaw Kruczek, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, at 16 April session of the Ninth WFTU Congress in Prague]

[Text] The documents and the report submitted to this congress rightly assert that it is necessary to recognize progress of detente in the international situation as the basic condition for developing trade union movement. We have also acquired much positive experience in this.

Undeniable Advantages of the Process of Detente

The development of the process of detente has produced many undeniable advantages to nations and to the working people, especially in Europe. This process is being developed by a great coalition of peace that, aside from the community of the socialist states, is increasingly enveloping the developing and nonalined countries, democratic groupings and the progressive trade union movement. We must bear in mind, however, that the processes of detente are developing in a sharp confrontation with cold war forces.

The most important issue for us today is to promote disarmament and to end the arms race. This is why the Polish working people and world public opinion are disturbed by the attempts to introduce the neutron bomb, a new mass destruction weapon, into military arsenals. This is why, together with all peaceful forces, we are giving our ardent support to the USSR's proposal for mutually renouncing the production of the neutron bomb.

We think that the WFTU and the entire world trade union movement should tackle more than ever the issues of the struggle for disarmament and the socioeconomic consequences of disarmament.

Today the anti-imperialist forces fighting against oppression, exploitation, violence and lawlessness in international relations are increasingly determining the development of world events. The Vietnamese people's victory, all progressive mankind's opposition against Israel's aggression vis-a-vis the Arab countries, the struggle for the recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to their own homeland and the victory of socialism in Angola are a confirmation of this. The events in Africa, Latin America and Asia in the past few years have demonstrated that the developing anti-imperialist struggle is becoming an increasingly important factor in the global confrontation between the forces of progress and socialism and the forces of imperialism.

The positions of the trade union movement in the developed capitalist countries have been strengthened. Under the pressure of the facts, all the theories about the bourgeois societies of class concordance and about the states enjoying "general prosperity" have failed. The results of the crisis that has enveloped the capitalist world continue to afflict the working people more than anyone else. Inflation, unemployment, stagnating wages and capitalist attacks against the working people's social and professional gains have provoked strikes and have aggravated class conflicts. The trade unions in the Western countries have reached a stage of confrontation with contemporary capitalism.

Solidarity and Cooperation

Speaking of the solidarity and cooperation of the entire trade union movement, we have in mind especially the fact that our common enemy--the international bourgeoisie--is waging its struggle against the working people in a united and coordinated front.

This applies not only to the political struggle or the struggle for restitution [of rights] waged by trade unions. Recent examples are eloquent testimony that imperialism knows how to tolerate civic freedoms and bourgeois democracy as long as they do not directly threaten its power. Chile is an eloquent example of this. Threats, pressure and interference in domestic affairs of the European states in which the left wing might participate in government are proof of this.

In the past few months a discussion of human rights has continued in the international arena. The intentions and motives of those who have started this discussion vary. We know very well that whatever concerns human rights is directly or indirectly connected with the existence of the workers movement and its struggle. Broadly conceived human rights are the most valuable part of the humanist heritage of socialist philosophy and practice. At the same time, the past history of human rights has brought disgrace on the bourgeoisie, which, despite its phraseology about freedom, has continued to adopt anti-worker laws, has combated the 8-hour working day and has used and is using terror and repression vis-a-vis the workers class. This includes the countries that ceaselessly pride themselves on the democratic character and legal righteousness of their institutions. For us Poles, who have been so severely tried by wars, the right to live in peace is the fundamental human right, and this is why we demand that this right become a valid norm binding on all states and nations.

Of course, it is no accident that the discussion about human rights and the attempts to turn it against the socialist countries have gained such currency just now when the capitalist system has found itself in an exceptionally difficult situation, not only as an economic mechanism, but as a sociopolitical system as well. This is because the features of the economic crisis have laid bare the many old antihuman phenomena that were carefully concealed during the period of prosperity. [paragraph continues]

To distract one's attention from these issues, a hue and cry is being unleashed about the alleged absence of human rights in other countries. In the long term these attacks are directed against the leftwing forces.

Insofar as our own country is concerned, it is precisely our people's government which, continuing the traditions of Polish democratic and revolutionary philosophy, has liquidated class oppression and social backwardness.

Socialist Democracy Is the Supreme Principle

We in Poland have been able to insure for everyone the right to work, as a result of socialist industrialization and urbanization. In the past 30 years or so we have created over 7 million new jobs outside agriculture. We have accomplished a great deal in implementing genuine human rights by launching in the seventies investment efforts to dynamize the development of our economy. This and the country's development has improved and is improving the conditions and safety of work. The living standards of the working people are increasing tangibly and millions and millions of young men and women are sure of employment. Defending the workers class' interests, the trade unions have developed modern and progressive labor laws in our country. The labor code passed by the Sejm guarantees genuine rights and privileges for workers. We are proud of the fact that in the past few years our real wages have increased considerably and that time at work is being gradually reduced.

Another crucial achievement is that we have been able to provide old age pensions and free medical assistance to all urban and rural inhabitants in the state and cooperative sectors and to individual farmers. This means that all our citizens can enjoy a secure old age.

The supreme principle of our policy is socialist democracy, which means that our people extensively participate in running our plants and the entire country. We are improving the performance of all representative bodies, combating red tape and administrative indifference toward the daily problems of the working people, developing the self-management movement and doing our best to insure that the constitutional principles of the freedom of opinion, conscience and religion are observed in practice. Tolerance and respect for human rights are not only our people's valuable historical traditions but true reality as well. The continuous development of socialist democracy has made it possible for our society to profit by these values.

Of course, we know very well that, while implementing our program for improving the working and living conditions of the working people and while advancing democracy in our country, many problems are still awaiting solution and that many needs have still not been satisfied. For example, providing suitable housing conditions for everyone is still our most important and most difficult social problem. We have taken the necessary measures to insure that every Polish family will possess an individual apartment by the mid-eighties.

We also realize that the population's ever increasing purchasing power must be matched by an ever increasing abundance of consumer goods and foodstuffs. However, considerable shortages are still a feature of our market, but they will be liquidated. We must at all times continue to develop and improve the institutions of socialist democracy, and we must improve the working people's participation in running our plants.

I have made this very brief survey of these problems to supply examples of how we are defending and representing the workers class' interests.

In the Interest of the Working People

It is obvious that the place and role of the trade unions under the conditions of socialism and the conditions of capitalism are different. [paragraph continues]

Socialism knows of no antagonistic contradictions and the trade union movement participates in solving social problems in the interest of the working people and is a genuine comaster of the country. But this does not mean, as some people assert, that our trade unions discharge their functions as comasters to the detriment of their functions as champions of the working people's interests.

The problems connected with the situation and role of the trade unions in the socialist countries have often been tackled in the discussions at the WFTU forum and in our contacts with representatives of trade unions professing different views. We think that such discussions should be cultivated; they can be useful because they promote mutual understanding and closer cooperation.

Reactionary forces, monopolist capital and all our adversaries are trying to forge weapons of attack against the WFTU out of our domestic discussions and out of our shortcomings, of which we are aware and which we are consistently eliminating. But let them show us another trade union federation that can unite the trade unions of various countries so profitably for the working people and that can use so effectively the best experience of these trade unions.

The Implementation of Lofty Ideals

We are doing our work under the conditions of disruption within the international trade union movement. However, as the cold war is receding, more favorable conditions for rebuilding the unity of the world trade union movement are being created. The differences in views and opinions are a result of objective conditions. They do not have to lead to stressing, as some people are doing, the differences between their own visions of socialism and the socialist societies existing in reality. In this regard a class approach to every specific situation should be an obligatory principle. These differences will not be overcome by the WFTU's abandoning a consistent, classbound and anti-imperialist action platform.

At the same time, we must clearly realize that the regional unification of trade unions must not be accomplished by weakening a broad international front of the working people's solidarity and by isolating oneself from the class world alliance embodied by the WFTU.

We must do all we can to insure that this congress becomes another stage in the development of the international trade union movement.

I want to assure you that the Polish trade union movement will continue to do its best to strengthen the authority and action efficiency of the WFTU. The fraternal trade union organizations throughout the world can always count on the working people of People's Poland in their struggles and in their implementation of the lofty ideals that have been expressed at this congress.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO CAMBODIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD161132Y Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, April 16, (ATA)--Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania; Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, sent the following meassage of greetings to Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Cambodia; Nuon Chea, president of the Standing Committee of the Assembly of the Representatives of the People of Democratic Cambodia, and Pol Pot, prime minister of the Government of Democratic Cambodia:

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the liberation of Cambodia, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Party Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as well as in our own names we convey to you and through you to the fraternal Cambodian people our greetings and best wishes.

This glorious day in the history of the Cambodian people marked the complete victory of their armed struggle against the aggressive forces of the U.S. imperialists and their servants. The Albanian people greet the successes of the Cambodian people for the reconstruction of their country and heartily wish them, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cambodia, score fresh victories in their work for the uninterrupted development, progress and prosperity of the homeland. [sentence as received]

We wish that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries develop and strengthen more and more to their common interest and the struggle against imperialism.

LLESHI GREETS SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU171946Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic:

On the occasion of your national holiday, the anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Syria, I am pleased to send best wishes for the happiness of the fraternal Syrian people and for victories in the just struggle of the Syrian people and other Arab peoples against the imperialist-Israeli aggressors.

LLESHI CONGRATULATES QUEEN MARGRETHE OF DENMARK

AU152025Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Queen Margrethe II of Denmark:

On the occasion of Denmark's national holiday, I convey best wishes for the prosperity of the Danish people and your personal happiness.

ALBANIAN DAILY HAILS CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH TURKEY

AU151927Y Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 9 Apr 78 p 4 AU

[Editorial article: "In the Interest of Friendship Between Albania and Turkey"]

[Text] A 2-year plan for cultural exchanges was signed in Tirana on 7 April by the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Turkey.

The signing of the plan on cultural exchanges between the two countries reflects the friendship between the Albanian people and the Turkish people. It is another step in the direction of further developing and providing opportunities for better and closer mutual familiarization with the cultural values of both peoples.

The relations between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Turkey have always been characterized by goodneighborliness and mutual good understanding. A few days ago the Turkish Government granted permission and provided help to repatriate to Albania the remains of Abdyl Frasheri, the great fighter for national liberation and unification, one of the most outstanding personalities of our national renaissance, leader of the Albanian League founded in Prizren and passionate defender of the rights of the Albanian nation in the international arena.

The friendly and well-wishing gesture of the Turkish people and Government regarding the preparation of the remains of Abdyl Frasheri, as well as the careful preservation in Turkey of the remains of the outstanding patriots of the Albanian renaissance--the three brothers: Sami, Naim and Abdyl Frasheri, for a long time has been welcomed and highly appreciated by the Albanian people. Comrade Enver Hoxha, expressing the feelings of friendship harbored by our people for the Turkish people at the large meeting held a few days ago in Gjirokaster, stressed: "We are grateful to the Turkish people for preserving with respect the remains of the Albanian patriots and also to the Turkish government, which provided the facilities for the repatriation of Abdyl's remains."

The Turkish press has widely reported the speeches which Comrade Enver Hoxha delivered in Gjirokaster and Safxde, especially his statements directed to the Turkish people and Government, describing them "as a new reflection of the friendly attitude of the Albanian people toward the Turkish people." The newspaper GUNDEM wrote: "Turkey gives importance to the friendship with Albania." And another Turkish newspaper, ZAFER, stressed that "the repatriation of the remains of Abdyl Frasheri to Albania is an event which has further strengthened the Turkish-Albanian friendship."

It is known that friendly relations exist and are developing between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Turkey, between the Albanian people and the Turkish people. Visits by government and parliamentary delegations have been exchanged between our country and the Republic of Turkey, and trade and cultural relations have been developed. On our part, cultural and scientific personalities, artistic song-and-dance ensembles, sports teams and so forth have visited Turkey.

Undoubtedly, the further development of cultural cooperation and the exchanges in other fields, including trade development of mutual benefit, exchanges in the fields of science and arts and so forth, are beneficial for both peoples.

ZHIVKOV, OTHERS ATTEND LENIN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

AU1818111Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 18 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Many party veterans, public and cultural figures and hundreds of citizens gathered today at the Sofia Georgi Kirkov Hall to mark the 108th birthday of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, a giant of the workers' class liberation struggles. The festive meeting was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Ivan Prumov, Dimitur Stanishev, Petur Dyulgerov, Georgi Yordanov, Nacho Papazov, and other officials. Valentin Pavlov, the USSR charge d'affaires in Bulgaria, also attended the celebration.

Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, spoke on Lenin's cause as a victorious flag of the peoples in their struggle for peace, democracy and communism.

Lenin's theoretical heritage and great cause, Atanasov said, became a powerful level of history and contributed new contents and dimensions to the workers' class liberation struggle.

Lenin, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov said, is an embodiment of the scientific and theoretical vision of the workers' class and its party. He is an embodiment of the practical scope and Marxist activity in implementing the revolutionary cause.

Lenin is the ideal personification of the scientist-revolutionary and the revolutionary-scientists. Leninism is the scientific basis of the strategy and tactics of the communist and workers' parties, which has proved its vitality through the experience of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Further on, the speaker stressed that the contemporary world is a world in which Leninism continues its triumphant march. Today more than ever we can state that Lenin is our contemporary because his spirit lives, and because the world develops as Lenin had envisaged.

The past decades confirmed the international content and transformation power of Lenin's teaching on the socialist revolution and the construction of socialism. It is exactly upon the basis of Lenin's style and the CPSU theoretical, political, and organizational activities in all areas of communist construction in defense of peace and social progress that the place of the USSR as a leading fighter for revolutionary transformation of the world is being determined. The highly human principledness of the USSR policy is the touchstone for loyalty towards Lenin's ideas, the determination to defend the achievements of the socialist revolution, and the ability to strengthen the power of the international communist movement and each of its national detachments.

Further on Comrade Atanasov reviewed the route of the BCP, which, assisted by its Leninist theoretical tempering, creatively develops the specific manifestations of the general laws of the socialist revolution and constructs an active strategy and tactics of its great transformation activity on this basis.

The BCP April line, 11th party congress' decisions and the 1976 BCP Central Committee Plenum, and the upcoming national party conference are an expression of the innovative application and further developing of Lenin's teaching in accordance with the real problems of our country's social development.

The speaker also spoke about the creative implementation of Lenin's idea on proletarian internationalism, the international character of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, our friendship with the great Soviet people which is a manifestation of a new kind of mutual relations between two countries and an example of fraternity and equality.

Dwelling upon the contemporary world situation the speaker pointed out that Lenin's principles on peace and peaceful coexistence, which became the basis of the socialist foreign policy, are an important factor in the basic transformation of international relations. It is because of this that the USSR and the socialist countries acquire more new adherents, and the Helsinki spirit asserts itself as the dominating tendency of international relations.

In conclusion, expressing the determination of our party and country to follow Lenin's heritage, Georgi Atanasov stressed: We are proud that as a party, people and state we are following Lenin's victorious flag in the front ranks of the struggle for peace and social progress.

GHANAIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS 15-19 APR

Arrives 15 Apr

AU151430Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 15 Apr 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Foreign Minister Mladenov, Lt Col Roger Felli, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Ghana, arrived in Bulgaria today on an official visit.

At Sofia airport, which was decorated with the Bulgarian and Ghanaian state banners, the guest was welcomed by Comrade Petur Mladenov, deputy foreign ministers and high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Lt Col Roger Felli told a BTA correspondent the following: I expect to establish useful and friendly contacts in Bulgaria that will contribute to strengthening the good relations already existing between our two countries.

Mladenov Hosts Dinner

AU172052Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 17 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Today Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, gave an official dinner at the Lozenets residence in honor of Lt Col Roger Felli, Ghana's minister of foreign affairs. Members of the government and leaders of public and mass organizations attended the dinner. Ambassador (Aleksandur Karlov), Bulgarian charge d'affaires in Ghana, and Joseph Asmah, Ghana's ambassador in Bulgaria, also attended the dinner.

During the dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Petur Mladenov and Lt Col Roger Felli toasted each other.

Comrade Petur Mladenov said in his toast that the visit of his Ghanaian colleague allowed for establishing a personal contact and conducting talks leading to further intensifying the friendly relations that have connected our two countries from the very moment of the proclamation of Ghana's independence. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, stressed Comrade Petur Mladenov, contributes to international detente, to halting the arms race and establishing a lasting peace throughout the world. The proposals made by the socialist countries at the UN committee on disarmament in Geneva, aimed at reaching a general and complete disarmament, are a significant step toward this direction. Another such step is the banning of the neutron bomb--a new means of mass destruction.

Our country, continued Petur Maldenov, is for the full liquidation of colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, and for establishing just international economic relations, without exploitation or discrimination.

In his reply, Lt Col Roger Felli pointed out that the Republic of Ghana has always displayed a great interest in our country and admires the decisive way in which Bulgaria, led by the BCP Central Committee, strives toward happiness and development.

Further on Lt Col Roger Felli noted that the two countries' positions coincide on most of the matters related to the present international situation.

Lt Col Roger Felli highly evaluated the role of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in developing the Third World countries, through sending specialists and offering scholarships for students of the developing countries, allowing them to study in our higher educational establishments.

Finally, Lt Col Roger Felli expressed the hope that the relations and friendship between Bulgaria and Ghana, as well as the existing spirit of cooperation, will be beneficial for the two peoples.

Bulgarian-Ghanaian Talks Open

AU171422Y Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 17 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 17 (BTA)--Good results have been achieved in recent years in the development of Bulgaro-Ghanaian relations.

The above statement was made by the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries, Mr Petur Mladenov and Colonel Roger Joseph Felli, at the official talks they had here today.

At the same time the two ministers underlined the existing untapped possibilities for further expansion and activation of bilateral relations in the field of economy and culture.

Mr Mladenov and Colonel Roger Joseph Felli exchanged views on some contemporary international issues. They dwelled on the problems of detente and disarmament, discussing the situation in the African Continent. The two ministers denounced the policy of repressions, racial discrimination and apartheid pursued by the racists in the South African Republic and south Rhodesia, and underlined the necessity of strengthening solidarity with the peoples of the African south.

The Ghanaian foreign minister arrived for his official visit to Bulgaria on April 15. Preceding his business programme, he visited two Bulgarian counties and became familiar with their socio-economic development.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

AU171921Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 17 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 17 (BTA)--A Bulgaro-Ghanaian agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperation was signed here today by the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries. The document was signed after Mr Petur Mladenov and Colonel Roger Joseph Felli concluded their official talks. The two parties underlined that the agreement is an important step for furthering the economic, trade, scientific and technological contacts between Bulgaria and Ghana.

The two countries will cooperate in agriculture, irrigation and melioration, geological prospecting, woodprocessing industry and equipment of complete plan [words indistinct]. They will also exchange specialists and scientists. Bulgaria will proffer scholarship for the Ghanaian students and will train specialists for the Ghanaian economy.

Zhivkov Receives Ghana's Felli

AU181911Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 18 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 18 (BTA)--The president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today received Ghana's minister of foreign affairs, Colonel Roger Joseph A. Felli, who is on an official visit here. They discussed a number of question concerning the further development of relations between the two countries and some topical international problems. Colonel Roger Joseph A. Felli delivered a message from the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Ghana, General Ignatius K. Acheampong, to Mr Todor Zhivkov.

Stanko Todorov Receives Felli

AU181532Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 18 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Lt Col Roger Felli, Ghanaian minister of foreign affairs. The activities of the two governments for developing and strengthening the Bulgarian-Ghanaian relations were discussed. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting. [Name indistinct], Bulgarian charge d'affaires in Ghana, and Joseph Asmah, Ghanaian ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the meeting.

Foreign Minister Felli Departs

AU190918Y Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 19 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 19 (BTA)--The official visit of Colonel Roger Joseph A. Felli, minister of foreign affairs of Ghana, to Bulgaria, ended. Before departure, Colonel Felli told a BTA jounalist that he was satisfied with the fruitful talks he had in Sofia on bilateral and international issues.

Saying that the friendly relations between Bulgaria and Ghana are of old standing, the foreign minister of Ghana added that the present visit had revealed fresh opportunity for the expansion of cooperation in the political, diplomatic, (?economic), technical and cultural spheres.

"We are satisfied that Bulgaria (?had evinced) interest in a cooperation on the basis of (?equality) and progress and we are determined to follow the road of (?this) cooperation", said Colonel Roger Felli. Colonel Felli left for Romania.

STATE COUNCIL SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO CAMBODIA

LD162012Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, April 16, BTA--The Bulgarian State Council has sent a telegram to [word indistinct] Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea in which on behalf of the Bulgarian people sincere greetings are sent to the people of that country on the occasion of the country's National Day and wishes for further successes in the socio-economic development and for prosperity.

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL FRONT CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Husak, Polednik Address Session

LD181428Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR is meeting in Prague today. Vaclav Klement reports on its proceedings:

In the assembly hall of the Chamber of Nations, the proceedings were opened by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR. He said that the purpose of today's proceedings is to examine, after the 11th session of the party's Central Committee, how individual organizations and sections of the National Front have worked in the period following the 15th party congress, what shortcomings there are in their work, what kind of problems they are facing and how we are to work in the period ahead.

The plenary meeting afterwards approved certain changes in the composition of the Central Committee of the National Front.

A report on the realization of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress within the area of the National Front and on its tasks after the 11th plenary session of the CPCZ Central Committee was delivered by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and member of the National Front Central Committee Presidium. Comrade Polednik stressed in the opening part of his speech that the importance of the National Front and of the organizations associated in it is fully demonstrated in practical daily life and that the National Front is an important part of our political system and the instrument of the further development of socialist democracy. The results achieved fill every functionary and all members of political parties, social organizations and the organs of the National Front with justifiable pride. For their conscientious and selfless work they deserve thanks and recognition.

The report delivered at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee by Comrade Gustav Husak shows graphically, Comrade Polednik said, what we have achieved in Czechoslovakia. At the same time, however, the report also noted that one should not give in to any kind of self-satisfaction at any time or place. There are more than enough unused reserves and more than one problem and weak spot; thus as the demands grow for the solving of complicated questions concerning the building of an advanced socialist society, so grow demands on people, demands on every one of us.

The fulfillment of tasks in the national economy, Comrade Polednik went on to say, remains the decisive issue in the realization of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress where the success of the fundamental objective of the CPCZ policy--the fullest satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of the people--is being decided. Questions are coming to the fore concerning further economic development and, above all, the orientation toward achieving a marked growth in the effectiveness of production and the quality of all work. This is why the issue is, as regards the activity of social organizations and the entire National Front, how to contribute more effectively to the efficient growth of production and the quality of all work, how to develop further, given experiences acquired in the past period, and how to energetically overcome everything that reduces the effectiveness and results of our work.

Later in his report, Jindrich Polednik stressed that the election programs of the National Front in villages, districts and regions form an integral component of the exacting tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. He paid tribute to the work of all citizens, deputies and members of social organizations of the National Front, who have contributed actively to everything that has been achieved to date. As he said, however, this does not mean that we should remain satisfied with what has been achieved.

In the future, the issue is that of raising further the quality of the mass political, organizational and educational work in towns and villages and of securing the political influence of national committees and social organizations in the everyday life of citizens.

The plenary session of the National Front's Central Committee is now continuing with a discussion.

Husak Speaks at Meeting

LD182150Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Report on speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the CSSR National Front, at 18 April session of the CSSR National Front Central Committee in Prague--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak said at the start of his address that today's session of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front is an important event in the work of the entire National Front and its individual components. As happened at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, at today's session of the Central Committee of the National Front we are discussing the results of our work over the past 2 years or so, above all detailing where and how the work of all the bodies of the National Front can and should be improved. Comrade Husak continued: I think that today's session also proved the justification of our political system: The National Front has been a tradition ever since the time of the national liberation struggle. This system effectively unites workers, farmers, the intelligentsia and all strata of our society. Through various organizations it provides for the further development of socialist democracy in our country and for the deepening of people's participation in the creation, shaping and realization of the policy of our state and in the control of its implementation. It gives every honest citizen of our state who wants to contribute to the development of our country the opportunity of self-realization and the opportunity to actively pursue his interests. As noted at the 15th CPCZ Congress, the system of the National Front is alive, necessary and following a correct path. For this reason the question now is how to deepen its activity and how to work still better politically with a wider circle of people. Today's session significantly contributes to this.

Comrade Gustav Husak appreciated the progress of the discussion at the session, which stimulated valuable remarks. We highly value the trust in the policy of the CPCZ as the leading political force of our country that was expressed at today's session. This trust is informal and has been tested in many years of struggles and through the results achieved. In the same way we appreciate the unity reflected in the approach toward the major questions, as expressed by the representatives of political parties and mass organizations. This unity is the basis for our future concrete works. It is appropriate that here we could hear both pride at the results achieved by the various organizations of the National Front all over the country in the past period, as well as a determination to improve the quality of work in the spirit of the report delivered by Comrade Polednik and the documents of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. Our workers, farmers and intelligentsia are justly proud of the results achieved by our country. In comparing these results with those achieved by developed Western countries, the growth of our industry, the building industry, agriculture, education and art is clearly noticeable. A significant contribution to this has been made by all sections of the National Front; each of them, in its own area, made a contribution to the progress we have recorded in all spheres of our country's life.

Comrade Gustav Husak said at today's session of the National Front that the great political significance of the work of all sections of the National Front is in the fact that, by engaging a broad mass of the people in the implementation of socialist construction, the purpose of this construction is made clear to the people.

I would like to thank the hundreds of thousands of the front's officials and workers, communists and nonparty members, for their contribution to the joint effort. If we want to briefly characterize and assess the current situation in Czechoslovakia, we can note that the CSSR is a politically, economically and socially consolidated socialist state which has achieved notable results. Our present is secured in all ways and our future is very hopeful and full of long-term prospects. We can face the coming months and years without worries--and this is by no means an ordinary thing in the present world.

At our session we talked about the tasks we face. We cannot be satisfied with all that we have achieved. The demands of the people are growing, and in the world demands for our products are growing as well. Therefore we must demand more from ourselves and our work. I am glad that a firm determination has resounded from the platform of our session to implement these demands in life, to increase the effectiveness of work in the political, economic, ideological and other spheres, and thus to constantly move our society forward. We are doing this for the well-being of our 15 million people and for the development of our country, Comrade Gustav Husak said.

Among the proposals put forward in the discussion, I was particularly impressed by the idea stated by Comrade (Malik). He said that in the economy it is easier to find reserves and solve questions of their use than to change people's thinking. There is an old dictum of Marxist philosophy that consciousness lags behind existence. That is why we must actively and concretely (?influence) the consciousness of people. Comrade (Jermakova) gave us a good description of how art in all its forms can have a positive influence on people, their reasoning and feelings. Political and ideological work is never on such a level that there is no need for its improvement. Still we can be satisfied with the level of understanding of problems and tasks attained among the people.

In speaking about the economy, we can talk about concrete savings in energy, raw materials and so forth. Individuals do not (?see) this immediately. The more complicated the [word indistinct] of people, the more complex the political, ideological and artistic work. Yet a great deal needs to be improved all the time.

Marx and Engels said that if the masses understand a certain idea it becomes a force for social progress. Hand-in-hand with growing support and understanding by millions of people, our work will continue to be successful. For this we shall have to continue improving our work with people, influencing their minds, and leading them to committed action in the process of socialist construction, Comrade Gustav Husak said.

At the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee the demand was put forward that emphasis on highter demands should continue to determine in a more pronounced manner the social atmosphere in our country. The important thing is to insure the disappearance of people's indifference in the face of sloppiness, slipshod work and parasitism as well as other negative phenomena. At times it is enough just to have a talk with a person. But if indifference to sloppiness and shortcomings persists, if we do not react to it, we in fact legalize it. This concerns not merely work but the political aspect of the whole matter. We cannot reconcile ourselves to such phenomena. In the life of society as a whole, it is necessary to strengthen an atmosphere of high demands, honesty and responsibility. This requires an even higher degree of the creative activity of people, the reinforcement of their confidence in the Communist Party, the National Front, the socialist state and the certainties it guarantees for our citizens. Lately everyone has been able to convince himself of the realistic nature of these certainties. Various panic mongerers have had to pay for this themselves or they have caused problems for others. There was not a grain of truth in the fabrications spread in our country some time ago.

Comrade Gustav Husak recalled that a delegation from the North Moravian Kraj handed him a realistic and valuable pledge on Monday at Prague Castle, promising to fulfill and surpass the targets of this year's state plan. All enterprises are orienting all their indices toward the fulfillment of their tasks. Such an approach to their tasks applies to other krajs as well. Only on this basis is it possible to guarantee a further improvement of production standards.

One of the primary concerns of the party and state leadership, as well as of the leadership of the National Front, is the endeavor to insure the calm and peaceful life of our people. At times this may appear as a hackneyed phrase. But you can see for yourselves that conflicts are constantly cropping up in various parts of the world and destructive weapons are being stockpiled with a huge potential danger. That is why we are tirelessly consolidating the ties of alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries. This is the major guarantee for the freedom of our nations, for the independence and the peaceful life of our country. That is why we are participating in the great struggle for the peaceful solution of worldwide problems, for detente and for the curtailment of armaments. In accordance with our strength, we are contributing to the common effort of the socialist countries for attaining these objectives. It is impossible to slacken in this struggle. Even though the trend toward further detente and peaceful coexistence in the world predominates, it is not the only one. [passage indistinct] concerns which, under certain circumstances, if there were not sufficient vigilance and political activity by progressive peace-loving forces, could bring about serious crises.

In this spirit our state also implements an active policy of peaceful coexistence and detente, above all with its neighbors. We have had long-term problems in the relations with Austria, but now our contacts in the political and economic sphere are normalized. Naturally our two countries have different social systems, but despite that interstate relations are now developing normally. The recent visit to the FRG which I and other comrades made at the invitation of the FRG President Scheel has the same character. Within the framework of the policy of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems and the context of the implementation of the conclusions of the Helsinki conference, and within the framework of good-neighborly cooperation, we want to achieve--on the basis of the agreement signed in 1973--a higher degree of cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres with this state as well. The talks which I had with the leading representatives of the FRG proved that on their side, too, there is good will for peaceful coexistence and interest in cooperation with neighboring Czechoslovakia. Therefore, in this sense the visit was very fruitful and useful. Naturally, creating good relations is not an overnight process; it is a development. We want this development to lead toward a good conclusion so that we can live as good neighbors with our capitalist neighbors and can develop mutual trade and deepen political cooperation. In this sense I consider the visit as a success and as one of the examples that it is possible to strengthen good relations and create a good atmosphere between states with different social systems. It must be said that the press and other mass media of the FRG are not contributing much to this atmosphere. However, in the FRG there are also other, realistic forces which support the improvement of mutual relations. We must--and we want--to actively insure that the possibilities of improving the existing mutual relations are utilized. The authority of socialist Czechoslovakia abroad is growing. It grows as the internal stability of our country grows and as our economic, social and cultural results grow. In this way the results of good work at home are reflected in our good position in the world.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak said that in the spirit of the unity expressed in the report and in the discussion, both communists and noncommunists, the CPCZ and other political parties and social organizations of the National Front will consistently and with greater activity and enthusiasm go forward so that we can implement still more successfully our great goal: the development of our country and the happiness of our people.

Polednik Address Reported

LD182205Y Prague CTK in English 1714 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 18, CETEKA--Economic development and growth in the effectiveness of production and the quality of all work are the most important tasks in the implementation of the 15th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress program, Secretary of the Party's Central Committee Jindrich Polednik told the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front today.

He highly appreciated the initiative of social organizations and the working people in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 30th anniversary of the Czechoslovak working people's February victory as an expression of confidence in the policy of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. He stressed the importance of cooperation with the Soviet Union which is a firm basis of the overall development of socialist society in Czechoslovakia. The recent flight of the Soyuz-28 spacecraft, the crew of which included the first Czechoslovak cosmonaut Vladimir Remek, was a symbolic expression of this cooperation.

In another part of his speech, Jindrich Polednik said: "After a lapse of ten years we in the entire National Front are also very well aware what the internationalist aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in August 1968 meant for our homeland. We appreciate this aid as an act of internationalist solidarity which was in harmony with the joint interests of the Czechoslovak working people, as well as the international working class, the socialist community and the class interests of the world communist movement."

Jindrich Polednik went on to speak about the sharp class struggle in the world, and said that the slander of world imperialism, the target of which are the socialist countries, is to divert the attention of the working people from the profound and irresolvable contradiction of the capitalist society.

Experience gained so far in socialist construction unequivocally confirms the inseparable character of socialism and democracy, he said, and gave examples of the participation of broad strata of the working people in the political life of the Czechoslovak socialist society. For instance, almost (?20,000) deputies in local bodies of people's administration--national committees--have 500,000 other helpers, 100,000 members of local committees of the National Front and hundreds of thousands of elected functionaries of social organizations. The participation of working people in the management of production is also deepening. In 1977, for example, 1,800,000 consultations on production took place and 1,200,000 suggestions were made in their course.

Czechoslovakia's foreign political activity is a firm part of the endeavor to ease international tension, Jindrich Polednik continued.

The Czechoslovak National Front supports the foreign political line of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, just as [as received] the concrete Soviet proposals and the tireless personal initiative of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party. This initiative is in harmony with the aspirations of the Czechoslovak working people to live and work in peace and to have peaceful life safeguarded for the present and future generations.

"Our citizens have recently expressed their unequivocal stand by their millions of signatures under the new Stockholm appeal. We are waging, together with the broad world public, a resolute struggle against the adventurous plans of the most reactionary U.S. militarist forces to manufacture neutron bombs and to deploy them in Europe," he said.

"The recent visit of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the republic, to the Federal Republic of Germany also fits into the context of our state's foreign policy of peace. The talks with representatives of FRG political and economic life and the signing of documents testify to the fact that this visit was useful and beneficial," Jindrich Polednik said.

Officials Attending Meeting Listed

LD182312Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] The plenary session of the CSSR National Front Central Committee was attended by Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Alois Indra; Josef Kempny; Jozef Lenart; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat; and chairmen of the political parties of the National Front Rostislav Petera, secretary general of the Czechoslovak People's Party; Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party; Jozef Mjartan, chairman of the Slovak Revival Party; Michal Zakovic, chairman of the Freedom Party; and leading officials of mass organizations rallied in the National Front.

Resolution Denounces Neutron Bomb

LD182210Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee at its session today passed the following resolution against the neutron bomb:

The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front, in accordance with the position adopted by all organizations rallied in the national front and in accordance with the beliefs of millions of our citizens, expresses a vehement and indignant protest against the intention of the U.S. administration to manufacture neutron bombs and to include them in the armament of the NATO armies. The instigators of these plans are the most reactionary militarist forces of world imperialism. Their aim is to weaken the present process of detente, endanger international security, understanding and cooperation, to step up feverish arming, to plunge mankind back into the period of the cold war, and to take it to the brink of real war.

We most emphatically repudiate cynical allegations by bourgeois propaganda that the neutron bomb is a humane and clean weapon. On the contrary, it is a barbaric weapon, and plans for its manufacture and deployment are criminal plans because they threaten the most fundamental right of every human being, the right to life. We, the citizens of the CSSR, are affected by the plans of the U.S. administration all the more since neutron bombs are to be deployed in Europe and aimed at our country, at the USSR and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community. That is why we are today raising our voices, and together with hundreds of millions of honest, peace-loving people throughout the world we make the following demand on the U.S. administration as well as on the governments of the other NATO member-states: stay the criminal hand of the militarists, down with the neutron bomb.

We demand that this barbaric weapon be condemned also by the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly which will discuss questions pertaining to the curtailment of armaments.

We, citizens of the CSSR, want to live in peace. We want to spend our present and future days in contented creative work, we want to enjoy the full and rich life provided by socialism.

That is why, while firmly rejecting imperialist plans, we express unanimous approval and support for the peace policy of the USSR, Czechoslovakia and all countries of the socialist community, by our commited position, by our work in building an advanced socialist society, in implementing the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

We wholeheartedly endorse the proposals submitted by the USSR for a relaxation of international tension, for a reduction in armaments, for universal and complete disarmament. We are deeply convinced that the forces of peace and international cooperation will triumph, that the criminal intentions with the neutron bomb will be foiled.

USSR'S V. NOVIKOV VISITS SKODA PLANT

LD190914Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Vladimir Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited the Skoda enterprise in Plzen yesterday.

He was acquainted with the progress of work in the production of nuclear reactors and other components and, together with other members of the Soviet delegation, viewed the heaviest production hall under construction in Europe, where complete reactors will be produced.

The Soviet delegation, headed by Comrade Vladimir Novikov, also discussed with Skoda representatives the further intensification of cooperation.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO CSSR

LD182320Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2300 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received in the Cherninsky Palace in Prague today Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

They talked about the further development of mutual Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and discussed some topical questions of the current international situation.

The meeting took place in a very friendly and cordial atmosphere.

CPCZ'S KEMPNY RECEIVES SED DELEGATION FOR TALKS

LD142232Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Today Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a delegation of the SED Central Committee headed by Horst Sander, the head of an SED Central Committee department. In comradely discussion they evaluated the fruitfulness of the mutual exchange of experiences, both in the field of strengthening the party's influence in the development of cooperation within CEMA and in the realization of the program for socialist economic integration.

COMMENTATOR ON RATIFICATION OF PANAMA CANAL TREATIES

DW191153Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1107 GMT 19 Apr 78 DW

[Horst Kaeubler Washington dispatch]

[Text] The hour has come when Panama will belong to the Panamanians, dear listeners. With just about a two-thirds majority, the U.S. Senate approved the second Panama Canal treaty which (?envisages) the gradual transfer of power in the Canal Zone [few words indistinct]. It was a hard [word indistinct] debate. Literally up to the last minute [few words indistinct] tried to prevent the withdrawal of the United States from this strategically important isthmus of Central America.

It was planned to add to the canal treaties a supplementary article which practically would grant the United States the right for an indefinite period to intervene militarily on the territory of sovereign Panama. But the government of the Central American republic let the responsible authorities in Washington know that Panama would sooner call the new canal treaties in question than give up its sovereign rights. It was more than a warning.

A rejection of the treaties and/or attempts at smuggling an intervention clause into the treaty would have exposed the relationship of the United States with Latin America to a new, serious burden in a stroke. In view of the momentous consequences, a Senate majority at the very last moment finally prevailed with the demand that a declaration be added to the treaty. It contains the commitment that the United States has no right to intrude in Panama's internal affairs.

The question remains open whether the Government of Panama will accept the treaties in their present form. Still, it may be said even today that the ratification signals the beginning of the end of U.S. colonialism in the heart of the Republic of Panama. [Figure indistinct] months from now the [words indistinct] Canal Zone leading through the sovereign Republic of Panama will cease to exist. The government of the Central American state will take over the sovereign right over a territory which has been subordinated to the United States since the beginning of this century.

The Panama Canal Company, which was an instrument of the United States for controlling the strategically important waterway, will be replaced by a mixed U.S.-Panamanian Canal Commission. Panama will gradually take over the power until the control of the waterway will be transferred to the Central American republic without restrictions in 1999.

The history of the Panama Canal, dear listeners, was the history of U.S. hegemony over Latin America. The vehement battle in Congress made it plain that the United States has renounced this strategic position only reluctantly, under the pressure of the adamant people's movement in Panama. The outcome of the embittered debate left no doubt about the fact that the United States had no other choice but to adapt to the changed power conditions on the American continent.

FELFE WELCOMES MIES-LED DKP DELEGATION TO HALLE

LD182306Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2041 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Halle--The German Communist Party [DKP] delegation, led by DKP Chairman Herbert Mies, which is on a friendship visit to the GDR, arrived in Halle on Tuesday. A cordial welcome was given to the guests by FDJ singing groups and a miners' band.

During the day the delegation reviewed the development of the GDR's chemical industry in this town on the Saale. Immediately after their arrival the guests had a first exchange of views with members of the Secretariat of the SED Bezirk Executive.

In the evening Werner Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk Executive Committee, welcomed the DKP guests to a gathering in the Moritzburg. On behalf of the 238,000 members of the Halle Bezirk party organization, the workers, cooperative farmers and intelligentsia Werner Felfe expressed pleasure at the visit. "We are certain that your visit will further consolidate and deepen the fraternal relations between the SED and the DKP in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism," he said. "The communists and all working people of our area speak with respect and recognition of the dedicated struggle of the DKP for the human rights of the workers of the FRG and of the unswerving loyalty of the fraternal party to the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin."

Werner Felfe thanked the guests for their constant solidarity with their class brothers in the GDR, which serves the interests of peace and the continuation of the policy of peaceful coexistence.

In his reply Herbert Mies expressed thanks for the hearty reception: "To get to know the GDR means to get to know social progress. It means getting to know the state on German soil in which the working class--as in the Soviet Union and the other socialist states--have proved that life is better without capitalism," he said. He added that the almost 30 years of the GDR are 30 years of unswerving friendship between the communists of his country and the communists of the GDR.

The talk with Erich Honecker the previous day again made plain that the GDR consistently pursues the continuation of the policy of detente and the normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG on the basis of existing treaties. One can only wish that the responsible people in the FRG would be motivated by the same spirit.

He gave an assurance that for its part the DKP will make a constructive contribution toward the continuation of detente and to the defense of the democratic and social rights of the people in the FRG.

NEUMANN ADDRESS TO NORWEGIAN CP CONGRESS REPORTED

AU182130Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 78 p 5 AU

[Unattributed report: "Internationalism Shapes the Relations Between the SED and the Norwegian Communist Party: Alfred Neumann Speech to the Congress of the Norwegian Communist Party"]

[Text] On behalf of the SED Central Committee and of its general secretary, Erich Honecker, Central Committee delegation leader Alfred Neumann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, conveyed the fraternal militant greetings of the GDR communists to the delegates to the 16th Congress of the Norwegian Communist Party. He pointed out: "Our two parties have been linked for a long time by the traditional ties of proletarian internationalism. Ever memorable for us remains the profound international solidarity which Norwegian communists have shown to their German class comrades persecuted by fascism.

"The two million SED members watch your complicated struggle with interest and sympathy. We highly appreciate the consistent stand of the Norwegian Communist Party for peace, security and cooperation in Europe and for the social and political interests of the Norwegian working people.

"Resisting the membership of Norway in the European Economic Community (EEC) and the machinations of the international monopolies against the involvement of your country in dangerous NATO military activities, you have proved to be true patriots who consistently defend the national interest. Today your party occupies a respected place in the family of communist parties, and, with its internationalistic policy, makes an important contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the communist movement.

"We are convinced that you, dear comrades, will reject all attempts to politically isolate your party and that you will know how to comprehensively consolidate the party's ranks on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. We hope that the resolutions of your party congress should find the growing support of the workers class and of the other working classes and strata.

"The GDR communists are guided by the fact that the successful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress helps to intensify the worldwide struggle against imperialism, for the victory of social progress, for socialism and communism. The main task of our policy is securing peace in Europe and constantly improving the material and cultural standard of living of the population of our worker-peasant state. In fashioning our socialist society we creatively apply the generally valid characteristic of the socialist revolution to the specific national conditions in the GDR. We do not let ourselves be confused by the ideologists of the monopoly **bourgeoisie**or perplexed by rightist or leftist extremists.

"With its decree on peace, the young Soviet state for the first time displayed its practical policy of the unity of peace and socialism. The unforgettable Norwegian poet, patriot and internationalist, Nordahl Grieg, has put this historical truism into words as follows: 'The struggle against war is an historic feat.' It is in this spirit that the SED employs all its forces to secure international detente and to achieve effective progress in arms limitation and disarmament. The SED comes out with all its strength for the worldwide demand for preventing the manufacture of neutron weapons. In addition, we struggle for specific results in the field of disarmament.

"With the Norwegian Communist Party and the other fraternal parties we want to consistently implement the action targets which were agreed upon in the document of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties and to struggle for turning Europe into a continent of secure peace and social progress. With this effort, we also make an important contribution to strengthening the unity and fighting strength of the communist movement through joint actions. We are aware of the fact that imperialism would like to halt the historic advancement of socialism with anticommunism, lies and psychological warfare.

"The response of the SED to these insidious attacks of imperialism and its henchmen is unmistakable: We stubbornly strengthen our cooperation with the fraternal parties on the proven basis of proletarian internationalism and international solidarity."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS S-BAHN ARSON INCIDENT

AU181845Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Another Arson Attack Against S-Bahn in **West** Berlin"]

[Text] Another attack was carried out against the safety of S-Bahn traffic in Berlin (West) on Saturday night. [paragraph continues]

Unknown persons started a fire in a coach of the Wannsee-Frohnau train using an incendiary device consisting of a canister with 10 liters of gasoline and an electric fuse at the North-South railway, Friedrichstrasse station. It was only due to the prompt action of members of the German Reichsbahn serious danger to human lives and property was averted and that the fire was promptly extinguished.

The incendiary device was of the same type as those used in the attacks on 28 March and 11 April this year. This time the fuses were concealed in a plastic bag. Competent GDR quarters are pointing to the fact that obviously the West Berlin Senate has not yet undertaken resolute steps against such provocations. It is with good reason that the GDR expects the West Berlin authorities to take consistent steps to put an end to hostile activities. The GDR General Prosecutor has requested the General Prosecutor of the (West) Berlin Supreme Court to immediately begin criminal proceedings.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND VIEWS AAPSO DELEGATION VISIT TO GDR

AU172207Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Talk on Support for the Afro-Asian Peoples: AAPSO Delegation Thanks GDR for International Solidarity"]

[Summary] "A delegation of the Permanent Secretariat of the AAPSO visited the GDR from 10-14 April at the invitation of the GDR solidarity committee. The delegation included newly appointed Secretary General Abdul Rahman el-Sharkawi; Acting Secretary General Nouri Abdul Razzak; and Assistant Secretary General Edward el-Kharrat.

"The guests conducted a fruitful exchange of opinions with solidarity committee President Kurt Seibt and committee Secretary General Kurt Krueger. During the conversation the interlocutors expressed their profound abhorrance to the cowardly murder of Yusuf as-Sabai'."

The two sides reaffirmed their determination to unswervingly continue the struggle for the defense of the peoples' interests and to further strengthen the solidarity movement.

"In view of the recent Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon, the Palestinian people and its leader, the PLO, as well as the national patriotic forces of Lebanon were assured of inviolable solidarity."

In the international antiapartheid year, the peoples of southern Africa, struggling against racism and apartheid will receive increased assistance, the interlocutors underscored. "Kurt Seibt appreciated the outstanding place which the AAPSO occupies in the struggle for the just cause of the peoples as well as its role in strengthening the anti-imperialist alliance."

PAPER VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR NORMAL RELATIONS BETWEEN PRC, USSR

AU181505Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 78 p 2 AU

["A.Z." commentary: "The GDR for a Normal Relationship, Borne by the Interests of Peace and of Socialism, Between China and All Socialist Countries"]

[Text] In the past few months the statements of leading PRC representatives on China's policy have been noted with great attention in the GDR. This interest is only too understandable because the Chinese attitude toward the vital questions of our era is not immaterial for the cause of peace and of international detente.

As historical experiences show, it is most important for the security of peoples for the states to live in goodneighborliness and for their relations to be based on the principles of equal rights and mutual respect. Firmly anchored in alliance with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states, the GDR is willing to cooperate with all forces in the world that support peace and friendship among peoples. This is and will remain the declared policy of our party and state. At the Ninth SED Congress we again declared our readiness to normalize our relations with China in line with the principles of equal rights, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference and other principles of international law. Out of these considerations of principle, the GDR welcomes the latest constructive efforts by the Soviet Union to normalize relations with the PRC, especially the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress of 24 February of this year, as well as the Mongolian People's Republic's note to the PRC Government.

The Soviet Union's proposal that representatives of both states should meet to come to terms on a joint declaration on the normalization of relations in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence has demonstrated once more to the world the consistent, sincere policy of the Soviet Union for restoring good neighborly relations with China. In these endeavors the USSR has been guided by the historical responsibility for the fate of peace in the world.

This new step of good will provides an opportunity to end the present anomalous state of affairs in the relationship between China and the Soviet Union. Thus a further dangerous exacerbation of the situation could be prevented. The Soviet Union's responsible attitude meets with the highest appreciation and support among all those who are aware of the far-reaching significance of such a decision which favors the vital interests of the Chinese and Soviet peoples and the fundamental interests of all socialist countries and all peoples.

Unfortunately, however, this USSR initiative has also been rejected by the Chinese leadership. Thus the statements made at the latest National People's Congress session do not permit any other conclusion than that the PRC leadership will in the future subordinate its domestic and foreign policy to the hostile course against the Soviet Union and the socialist states allied with it. It is devoting both its activities to strengthen the country's economy and its endeavors to establish a broad international unity front of all reactionary, anti-Soviet forces to this task. This course is veiled by the "Three Worlds" thesis. According to this thesis, the Soviet Union, as number one enemy, is regarded as belonging--along with the United States--to the "first world," against which all other countries should unite.

All this makes clear that the Chinese leadership's actions contradict its statement of being interested in the development of normal relations with all states--this would also mean with the USSR, the GDR and the other socialist states. No one who has the interests of peace and progress at heart can close his eyes to this fact.

The GDR, which steadfastly pursues a policy of peace, of strengthening socialism and anti-imperialist solidarity, cannot but take into account that the present course of the Peking leadership is in the highest degree detrimental to these aims, and thus to the GDR's own interests.

A normal relationship of the PRC with the USSR, with all socialist states, born by the interests of peace and of the peoples would be of great use for all peoples in the world and and undoubtedly would also have positive effects on the development of the GDR's relations with the PRC.

OVARI ADDRESS TO MSZMP MEETING MARKS LENIN'S BIRTH

LD181024Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Summary] A festive meeting was held today in the headquarters of the MSZMP Central Committee to commemorate the upcoming 108th anniversary of the birth of Lenin.

"The meeting was opened by Imre Gyori, secretary of the Central Committee. In his festive speech, Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, spoke about the works of Lenin, the victories of scientific socialism and the methods by which our party can apply the general laws of Marxism-Leninism to concrete circumstances in Hungary.

"The propaganda work of several decades has played a large role in this, he said, and it has been carried out in organized party teachings, in state and mass organization teaching, in the press, radio, television, publishing and in cultural institutions. All those who, through their successful work, have been participants in carrying out this responsible task deserve acknowledgment. The ideological battle in the international field is growing in importance, and the socialist countries and sister parties should increase their cooperation."

After the festive speech, party propagandists who have performed outstanding work were decorated. Six propagandists received the Order of Merit for Labor in gold; 16 received the order in silver; 2 received the order in bronze and 121 received Lenin memorial plaques.

BUDAPEST PARTY COMMITTEE MEETS, HEARS REPORT ON SECURITY

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Apr 78 p 5 WA

[Text] The Budapest Committee of the MSZMP held an enlarged session on Friday. The meeting was attended by members of the MSZMP Central Committee Andras Benkei, minister of interior, and Dr Mihaly Korom, minister of justice; also present were Chief Public Prosecutor Dr Karoly Szijarto, and Ferenc Gal, deputy department chief of the MSZMP Central Committee. District party committee first secretaries, Budapest leaders of social and mass organizations, party committee department chiefs, and leaders of the administrative organs of the capital city participated in the meeting.

Information was provided on the 15 March 1978 meeting of the MSZMP Central Committee; the agenda was presented by member of the MSZMP Central Committee Imre Katona, first secretary of the Budapest party committee. Next, the party committee discussed and accepted the report of Dr Lukacs Vincze, chief of the Budapest police headquarters, on the state and further tasks of public security in the capital city.

MOZAMBIQUE DEFENSE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD181822Y Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest April 18 (MTI)--Sergio Vieria, leader of the Defense and Security Departments of the Liberation Front of Mozambique Central Committee (FRELIMO), arrived at the head of a military delegation for an official friendly visit in Hungary. The guests conducted talks in friendly cordial atmosphere with representatives of the Ministry of Defence, were taken for visits to units of the Hungarian People's Army and to a training institute. They also met Colonel General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense.

The delegation furthermore was received by Bela Biszku, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, in the presence of Sandor Racz, head of the Central Committee Department for Public Administration.

The delegation of Mozambique left Hungary on Tuesday.

MTI REPORTS TRIAL OF ACCUSED IN GYOR FOUNDRY EXPLOSION

LD171402Y Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 17, (MTI)--The Gyor County Court of West Hungary began Monday the trial of those accused in the explosion at the railway wagon foundry of the Hungarian Raba machine factory on January 4, 1978. It may be recalled that on the day a 4-ton steel furnace exploded causing serious burns to 9 workers who later succumbed to the injuries.

The investigation revealed that the mishap was caused by negligence. The attorney's office has accused shift in-charge Antol Molnar, Shop Chief Lajos Hegyi, Production Department-Head Erno Bognar--chief shift in-charge--of causing death by carelessness.

Investigation by experts [words indistinct] water had flown into furnace on December 30, 1977. The explosion was caused by a thermodynamic reaction of steam accumulated at the bottom.

On the first day of the trial, a report on the investigation was presented and charges read out. In the coming days, the court will hear the accused and witnesses. Judgment in the case is expected by the end of the month.

BUDAPEST COMMENTS ON SOMALI PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO PRC

LD172322Y Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] President Siad Barre of Somalia is in Peking. Mr Barre is having talks with Chinese leaders, but the broader context of his visit is analyzed by the newsroom:

Many unexpected and surprising events occur in world politics. But the visit of the Somali President to China is not unexpected and does not come as a surprise. It logically follows from the policies pursued in Mogadiscio and in Peking and the events leading up to this visit.

The expansionist policy of the Somali leaders, to invade Ethiopia and occupy the Ogaden region, ended in failure, and it would appear that the military defeat has increased the domestic tension in Somalia, a fact illustrated by the unsuccessful attempted coup against President Barre just a few days ago.

Despite this, President Barre, who is at present struggling with the problems of his domestic and foreign policies, received a rousing welcome in Peking. He was greeted by the Chinese leaders as the outstanding African leader who had openly broken away from and (?stands) against the Soviet Union. The fact that the Soviet Union condemned the invasion of Ethiopia and denied the aggressor any support is of no interest to Peking. What is considered important and what was widely commented on in the speeches and newspaper articles in China over the past few days was the anti-Soviet attitude of the Somali leaders.

Of course, President Barre went to Peking not only to hear friendly phrases. He also hoped to gain weapons and financial backing. Of course, he cannot very well use the excuse that this is necessary to defend Somalia, as we mentioned earlier, against Ethiopian attacks. Such an argument could hardly be effective. For after driving the invaders out of the Ogaden region, the Ethiopian troops, respecting the sovereignty of the neighboring country, stopped their advance at the Somali border.

Of course, the Somali leaders badly need Chinese support. And it seems they have not given up their expansionist aims. For in Peking, President Barre declared that the war will continue, and nothing, at least in his opinion, can prevent the downfall of what he termed the Ethiopian empire. It therefore seems clear that if support can be gained from China, the war will continue, which shows that President Barre has learned nothing from the Ogaden defeat. He is only waiting for some tangible encouragement from Peking to continue his offensive. These moves on the part of Somalia are clearly understood by the Ethiopian leaders, for they have drawn the attention of the Somali leadership to the fact that if Ethiopia is again invaded, the fight will be carried beyond the borders of the country.

BRIEFS

SATELLITE LINK WITH CUBA--As a part of the Intersputnik space communication system, permanent direct satellite telephone connection was established between Hungary and Cuba. The first official call took place on Friday between Dezso Horn, minister of transportation and postal affairs, and Pedro Guelmez Gonzalez, Cuban minister of transportation. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Apr 78 p 9 WA]

CEMA BANKS MEETING--The International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank will hold an advisory meeting. A delegation, lead by Matyas Timar, president of the Hungarian National Bank, left for Moscow to attend the meeting. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Apr 78 p 8 WA]

INTERCOSMOS MEETING--Within the framework of the Intercosmos program a session of the socialist countries' permanent working group on space telecommunication between Monday in Budapest. The meeting that will last until Friday will discuss questions of cooperation in the field of scientific research. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 11 Apr 78 p 4 WA]

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER DIES--Dr Endre Sik, an outstanding member of the party as well as of the Hungarian and international revolutionary working-class movement, died on 10 April after a long illness. He was a retired minister of foreign affairs and president of the National Peace Council. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Apr 78 p 3 WA]

MINISTER RETURNS FROM AUSTRALIA--Minister of Education Karoly Polinszky concluded his official visit and returned home from Australia. In the course of his visit he held discussions with Dr Herta Firnberg, minister for science, and with Dr Fred Sinowatz, minister for education. The discussions reviewed the main questions in the field of education between the two countries and the future tasks of cooperation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Apr 78 p 4 WA]

PERUVIAN DELEGATION--At the invitation of the minister of education a Peruvian delegation led by Brig Gen Otto Elespuru Revoredo, minister of education, arrived Monday. The delegation will hold discussions on the development of educational contacts and, with Minister of Foreign Trade Jozsef Biro, on economic cooperation. They plan to visit several institutions of higher education. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Apr 78 p 4 WA]

REPORTAGE ON GIEREK'S MOSCOW VISIT, TALKS WITH BREZHNEV

Welcomed by Brezhnev

LD182206Y Warsaw PAP in English 0217 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 April, PAP--First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek came to Moscow today on a short friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU CC.

Edward Gierek was welcomed at Moscow airport by Secretary General of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev, Secretary of the CPSU CC Konstantin Rusakov, member of the CPSU CC and Minister Boris Bugayev, member of the Central Auditing Commission, secretary general's advisor Anatoliy Blatov, deputy-head of the CPSU CC department, Georgiy Shakhnazarov and other officials.

Polish ambassador to the Soviet Union Kazimierz Olszewski was also present at the airport.

Gierek-Brezhnev Meeting

LD182159Y Warsaw PAP in English 1800 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 18 April, PAP--General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Leonid Brezhnev met today First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek, who arrived in Moscow on a friendly visit.

Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev informed each other about the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 7th Congress of the PUWP and 25th Congress of the CPSU. They stated with satisfaction that friendship between the two nations was consolidating and economic, political and cultural cooperation were favourably developing.

They also voiced their satisfaction at the implementation of joint agreements on mutual assistance in the fields of heavy machines industry, power industry, transport, production of farm machines and other branches of economy.

As regards international issues, both statesmen stressed the need to guarantee all people the right to live in peace, they spoke with concern about the continuing arms race, intensified by the U.S. and some of its NATO allies and emphasized that both Poland and the Soviet Union were ready to take concrete steps together with other countries to reduce the threat of nuclear war and bring about disarmament.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding.

Brezhnev, Gierek Speeches Reported

LD182220Y Warsaw PAP in English 2123 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 18 Apr PAP--First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Edward Gierek was decorated at the Kremlin today with the Soviet Order of the October Revolution by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In an address during the ceremony Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the order had been conferred upon Edward Gierek in connection with his 65th birthday and in recognition of his great contribution to the cause of peace and socialism, and the promotion of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Polish nations.

Leonid Brezhnev said that Edward Gierek was known in the Soviet Union as an unrelenting fighter for the victory of socialist ideas in Poland, as an outstanding activist of the international communist and working class movement, as a trusted friend of the USSR. The Soviet leader referred to the 60th anniversary of Poland's independence saying that 60 years ago the Great October Socialist Revolution paved the way for the reestablishment of Polish statehood. The decree granting independence to Poland was signed by Vladimir Lenin.

The Soviet nation has been watching the vigorous development of friendly Poland with a feeling of fraternal solidarity. [Words indistinct] that the building of a developed socialist society is no easy task. We are certain, however, that the working people of Poland will successfully cope with this historic challenge.

In reply, Edward Gierek stated that the order he had been awarded was an expression of recognition for the entire Polish United Workers' Party, for its contribution to the cause of building a better, socialist world, had been initiated by the Great October Revolution.

The victory of Russia's proletariat opened the way for Poland's independence, sought for by generations of Polish freedom fighters, said Gierek. The Polish nation will always remember that its freedom had a strong advocate in Vladimir Lenin, in the Bolshevik Party which had the right of nations to self-determination written on its banners. History has fully verified the inseparability of patriotism and internationalist solidarity. It did so sixty years ago when the Soviet state [word indistinct] the partition treaties, and it did so again a quarter of a century later when both nations won a common war of liberation against Nazi fascism.

Today we are (?guided by) common ideals and we are marching in the same direction. The struggle goes on, said the Polish leader. We are scoring new successes in this struggle, thanks to the Leninist policies of the CPSU, your personal efforts, Comrade Brezhnev, and the unity of all socialist states.

Leaders of the Soviet party and state extended cordial congratulations to Edward Gierek on the occasion of his decoration with the high Soviet order.

Warsaw TV Report

LD1907S4Y Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] Our correspondent in Moscow, Erazm [name indistinct] reports:

The present visit by the Polish leader in Moscow is regarded here generally as an event of special importance, because each meeting of Edward Gierek with Leonid Brezhnev has a very great influence on the further deepening of the Polish-Soviet political, economic and cultural cooperation resulting from the community of ideas and aims. This cooperation is of very great importance to both peoples and also to the whole socialist community which constitutes today the mainstay of universal peace. The problems of security, peace and the guaranteeing to each man of the main right to live in peace were among the main topics of the talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek. The observers draw attention to Poland's growing prestige in the international arena. They also stress that Poland is one of the most important economic partners of the Soviet Union.

They recall that this year's mutual trade turnover will amount to R6.7 billion, which means a 17 percent increase as compared with the previous year. It is important that the share of cooperation and specialized deliveries will increase. This was the second topic of today's talks.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Visit

LD190834Y Warsaw PAP in English 0604 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Press review on Gierek's Moscow visit]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 April, PAP--"Every meeting of Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev, the leaders of our two fraternal nations, is an event of utmost significance not only for the further development of comprehensive Polish-Soviet cooperation but also for the deepening of integration of the socialist countries and for favourable implementation of foreign policy assumptions aimed at consolidation of peace and security, writes ZYCIE WARSZAWY's Moscow correspondent.

"At the same time observers point to the significance of exchange of views between the two leaders on the most topical questions connnected with securing the basic human right, the right to live in peace. The arms race, intensified by the United States and some of its NATO allies, endangers this very right. In such conditions the Soviet Union and Poland, faithful to their peaceful policy, have once more emphasized the will to undertake, together with other countries, concrete steps towards weakening the menace of nuclear conflict, towards disarmament. On all questions discussed the identity of opinions was expressed as was common, internationalist policy line of the two parties."

Soviet Reportage

For Moscow Domestic Service and TASS reportage on the visit to the USSR of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, see the East Europe section of the 18 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES ILO DIRECTOR GENERAL

LD182330Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received Francis Blanchard, director general of ILO. Deputy Premier Jan Szydlak attended the meeting, during which the two sides discussed the development and future of cooperation between Poland and the ILO. This includes propects for implementing the Polish initiative on the labor code convention.

JAROSZEWICZ MEETS WARSAW VOIVODSHIP REPRESENTATIVES

LD182024Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Today Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met representatives of the authorities of the Metropolitan Voivodship of Warsaw. The meeting dealt with investment requirements for improving the transportation network and increasing traffic flow through the main city thoroughfares. The fundamental problems connected with cleaning up suburban areas and the development of single-family housing unit construction were also discussed.

The decisions which were adopted will allow an improvement in the transportation situation in Warsaw and within the voivodship.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS DELEGATION

LD181430Y Warsaw PAP in English 1208 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 April, PAP--The president of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, received today a delegation of the authorities of the World Jewish Congress, including the honorary president of the WJC, Nahum Goldmann, who are now in Poland in connection with the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the outbreak of the rising in the Warsaw ghetto.

The meeting was attended by Chairman of the Main Board of the Union of Fighters of Freedom and Democracy Stanislaw Wronski and by Vice-Chairman of the Main Board of the Social-Cultural Society of Jews in Poland Samuel Teneblatt.

COURT HANDS DOWN SENTENCES IN MEAT THEFT CASE

LD182120Y Warsaw PAP in English 1829 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 April, PAP--The jury of the Radom Voivodship Court have found 25 workers of a local meat processing plant guilty of stealing and engaging in illicit trading.

Two of the accused were sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment, one to 6 years and 6 months and another to 6 years. All of them have been fined and had their property confiscated.

Others accused received sentences from one year to four and a half years and fines.

BRIEFS

POLISH-EGYPTIAN TRADE TALKS--On 15 April Vice Premier Franciszek Kaim received in Warsaw Yusuf Salah ad-Din Al' Abdi, Egyptian deputy minister of trade, and discussed with him some problems of the further development of foreign trade and industrial cooperation between Poland and Egypt. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

POLISH-SYRIAN TRANSPORTATION ACCORD--On 15 April the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic signed in Warsaw an accord on international road transportation. The accord regulates the principles of the international automobile transportation of persons and freight between Poland and Syria and transit transportation through the territories of the two countries. The accord provides for a system of transportation permits with regard to regular bus services and envisages most favored treatment concerning road taxation. In addition the two sides mutually recognize the validity of drivers licenses issued in their countries. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

USSR SHIP ORDER--A deal between the Polish Centromor and the Soviet Sudoimport under which the Warski shipyard in Szczecin will supply 10 ships has been signed in Moscow. The deal is to be implemented up to 1980. The Soviet Union ordered general cargo ships of more than 6,000 tons carrying capacity adapted for transport of containers. The first ship of this series is to be commissioned by the Szczecin shipyard this year. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S U.S. VISIT

Addresses New York Luncheon

LD182056Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, AGERPRES, 18/4/1978--As already reported in our previous newscasts, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu attended a reception and a luncheon given in their honour by the American-Romanian Economic Council and the Association of Foreign Policy of New York, on April 17.

After the toast raised by Milton F. Rosenthal, chairman for the USA of the American-Romanian Economic Council, who pointed out the activity and personality of the Romanian president, Nicolae Ceausescu addressed those present and reviewed the results of his visit to the United States.

Here is the full text of the Romanian president's speech:

Mr President of the Romanian-American Economic Council, ladies and gentleman, it is a great satisfaction to me, to my wife and my associates accompanying me on my visit to the United States, to be now with you, notable representatives of the economic life, heads of large companies playing a decisive part in the American life, in the general orientation of the United States policy as well.

I was particularly pleased to meet again the representatives of companies with which Romania has since long relations of active collaboration, as well as other representatives of the American economic life, with whom I talked these days about the expansion of the economic relations between our country and the United States.

Since we leave the USA today, I will draw, so to say, a balance-sheet of the results of this visit.

We are in the United States at the invitation of President Carter and of Mrs Carter. We had long talks with your President, both as regards the bilateral relations--and I have to say that we have reached common conclusions in connection with the expansion of these relations in all spheres of activity--and also a wide range of international issues. I could say that, in general, we are satisfied with the results of the visit. As a matter of fact, the joint declaration which was released, as well as the joint communique to be released today, record the results we reached together with President Carter.

After the conclusion of the official visit to Washington, we visited further three states of your country, and now we are in New York. We have met many heads of American companies, representatives of the political life of the respective states. We have reached a number of understandings with some U.S. companies--some of which are represented now here--as regards the development of fresh cooperation ventures, inclusive of cooperation in production within some joint companies. Going on are negotiations with other U.S. companies for the development of cooperation in a number of important economic domains. That is why I may say that from this point of view as well we are satisfied with this visit. I hope that the discussions with the American business men have wonderfully rounded off the official talks.

Many of you have visited Romania. Therefore, I do not extensively deal with the efforts made by the Romanian people for the high rate growth of its national economy--for the progress of social life, for raising the living standards.

I shall mention the fact that in the first two years of this five-year plan--1976-1980--the industry's growth rate was of over 12.5 percent. In the 1976-1977 period, over 1000 important industrial and agro and zootechnical production capacities have been put into operation, the fixed assets in the national economy increasing by over 300 thousand million lei. Over 68 percent of the total fixed assets we have at present have been put into operation in the last ten years, which attests the updateness of the productive forces in Romania. Significant in this respect is also the fact [that] in the first two years of this five-year plan period over 1000 products and new technologies have been assimilated and introduced into production in machine-building, chemistry, metallurgy and other key branches of the national economy. Owing to the large resources accumulated in the country's economic development, we have recently established an additional programme envisaging the growth of industrial output by 100-130 thousand million lei in the 1976-1980 period, which will ensure the more harmonious and well-balanced development of various economic branches. We make big efforts, alloting more than one third of the national income to economic and social developments. We wish to build a developed society from all points of view apt to ensure conditions for the general raising of the level of civilization, of the people's living standards and, at the same time, to allow us a broad international cooperation.

Following the progress registered in all domains of the national economy and especially in the development of the modern branches of industry, Romania's foreign trade grew at an annual average rate of some 13 percent and the export some 14 percent, in spite of the unfavourable conjunctural conditions in the world market, in the first two years of this five-year plan. The sphere of highly-processed products in the export volume has grown, the products of machine-building representing over 27 percent. Romania has broad relations of exchanges and economic collaboration, in production as well, with over [figure indistinct] states of the world.

It is in this frame that the economic relations between our countries have developed. In the last ten years the economic exchanges between Romania and the United States have increased almost 10 times. We hope that until 1980 the value of these economic exchanges, both ways, reach one thousand million dollars at least. This would be an important step ahead in the economic collaboration between Romania and the United States.

Although Romania is still a developing country, she has high standing enterprises which can achieve a good cooperation with companies of the United States, both on a bilateral plane and on third markets. That is why we have worked and continue to work for identifying new domains of cooperation in production, especially for the setting up of new joint companies in production. We pay great heed to these joint companies considering that they meet the new conditions of the international life, in which the peoples wish to collaborate in economy as well [as] on the basis of equality, mutual advantage, in the spirit of respect for national independence and sovereignty. I know that this is something new for many American companies. In the international life, however, what is new is asserting itself powerfully and must be courageously, daringly promoted, because it helps the solving of the economic problems in a new manner; contributing also to the building of a new world economic order.

You know very well that two thirds of mankind are underdeveloped, and this greatly diminishes the possibility of developing world economy, economic exchanges; affecting therefore both the economic growth of the poorly developed states and the activity of the companies in the economically medium-developed or advanced countries. You know the serious problems of the world crisis--the economic crisis, the monetary crisis, the energy crisis, unemployment which have gained ground. The achievement of an economic collaboration on new bases, the more active support to the developing countries may decisively influence the overcoming of these states of affairs.

All this opens up fresh prospects to the development of world economy, to the foundation of the relations among peoples--the same as among enterprises, among companies--on new principles, of equality and mutual advantage, which will be beneficial to all peoples, will contribute to the realization of a policy of collaboration and peace. That is why we wish to have with you a broad collaboration, an economic cooperation under the form of joint companies, not only in Romania but also in other countries, and I think first of all of the developing countries. This will open the prospect of a wide expansion of the Romanian-American economic relations and of international cooperation.

I wish to mention once more that everything we established these days, both with the President of your country and with some of the U.S. companies, makes us hopeful that we will do much more than until now, ensuring the rise in the economic exchanges and profits--since we, too, are interested in profits--just as the development of the relations of collaboration and friendship between Romanians and Americans.

Naturally, I have discussed with President Carter also international issues. We have talked about the Middle East conflict and the need for intensified efforts towards a just and fair peace in the region, about the European security issues and the necessity of a more sustained activity for the implementation of the Helsinki-signed documents, about problems of disarmament and other problems of concern to the whole world today. We set out from the fact that there is close interdependence between the economic questions and the political ones. That the just settlement of the political issues, the attainment of peace in various parts of the world, the banning of force and threat with force, the affirmation of the principles of fully equal rights of the nations, observance of independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, have a decisive role in ensuring good economic relations, in the development of mutually advantageous collaboration among nations.

Maybe some of you will wonder why do I speak of observance of national independence and sovereignty, when it is business that you deal with. But business, too, should rely on the self-same principles. Romania, which has a long, more than 200 years history, has always cherished her independence and is resolved to develop relations with all states, irrespective of social system, based on the principles of observance of national independence and sovereignty. We are convinced that it is only on this basis that mankind will be able to live better, the peoples will benefit to the full by the gains of science and civilization, will build a better and more just world on our planet.

It is precisely upon these principles that we agreed with President Carter to develop the relationships between our countries in all domains. We are therefore satisfied with the results of the visit and we hope it will open up new vistas to both the economic, technical scientific and cultural collaboration, and the exchanges in various domains--mutual visits by citizens of our countries, included--and it will contribute to continually strengthening the friendship between Romanians and Americans.

We leave the United States with these conclusions, hoping there will be ever better collaboration between our peoples, between Romanian enterprises and American companies, to mutual interest and advantage. I hope, in this respect, that as many of you as possible will come more and more often to Romania and that we will collaborate ever better. I wish you success in your activity and good collaboration between Romanians and Americans.

Nicolae Ceausescu then answered questions addressed by luncheon guests.

In answering a question as to the possibility of peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, given the latest developments in the region, Nicolae Ceausescu said:

The Middle East issues are, of course, very intricate. Unfortunately, no sensible result was recorded after President Sadat's historic visit to Israel and the start in the negotiations with Premier Begin. On the contrary, negotiations were even interrupted at a certain moment. Israel's military action in the south of the Lebanon greatly complicated the situation. Therefore, the question appears now most acutely of taking fresh measures conducive to the resumption of the negotiations, in view of establishing a lasting and just peace in the region. This first of all demands Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, as also the Palestinian people's right to self-determination to be secured. Likewise, it is neccesary that an adequate international framework be created, maybe through the resumption of the Geneva conference, that should allow for the participation in negotiations also of Syria, Jordan and of the Palestinian people through its authentic representatives--the PLO--as also of the co-chairmen--the Soviet Union and the United States of America. It is obvious that the achievements of peace would open great possibilities for broad economic collaboration not only among the countries in the region, but also between the respective countries and other states, between those countries and various companies, naturally, the U.S. companies too, which even now participate in many activities in the Middle East, would have in this framework much greater possibilities to collaborate. That is why peace is an essential condition for good economic collaboration.

About Romania's participation in international trade and in the development of the economic relations with Western countries, with Common Market countries respectively, Nicolae Ceausescu said:

It is true that Romania has broad relations with the Western countries, with the advanced capitalist countries, which cover more than 30 percent of our country's foreign trade. We are interested in broadly collaborating with the Common Market countries, we even have some agreements, on various matters, with the Common Market, but I however have to tell you overtly that generally, the blocs--either military or economic--are not very much to the liking of Romania. So, we do not contemplate Romania's becoming a Common Market member, but we wish to come at mutually advantageous collaboration and understandings with the countries in the membership of this organization and, when it is necessary, with the Common Market itself.

In connection with the problem of granting for a longer time the most-favoured-nation clause, Nicolae Ceausescu said:

I have discussed this problem with President Carter, as also with some senators and members of the House of Representatives; doubtlessly it is necessary that our bilateral relations should be provided a solid and lasting foundation. It is only in this way that a broad Romanian-U.S. collaboration can be developed in production--especially within joint companies. It is only in this way that can be avoided the justified worry of some that one year or another the U.S. Congress would postpone or no longer recommend the granting of the most-favoured-nation clause; no doubt it is hard to ensure durable perspective to economic collaboration and cooperation given the current manner of granting the clause. President Carter, a number of members of the House of Representatives, therefore admitted that this problem should find adequate solution. I think, you, too, consider it necessary and as such, I hope you will back, together with Romania, the attainment of this goal.

In conclusion, I would like to thank you for the opportunity you offered to me to meet you today, for the luncheon I have attended. I thank you, Mr President of the Romanian-American Council, your wife, and we hope to see you again, the soonest, in Romania. I once more wish best possible collaboration between Romanian enterprises and American ones, between firms of Romania and your companies.

Ceausescu, Carter Exchange Cables

AU181720Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 18 Apr 78 AU

[Text] On leaving the United States, President Nicolae Ceausescu sent a cable to President Jimmy Carter expressing warm thanks for the cordial welcome and hospitality which he enjoyed throughout his visit to the United States. He also expressed the conviction that the meeting and talks conducted and the understanding that had been reached will mark a new and remarkable contribution to developing Romanian-U.S. relations in the interests of the two peoples and those of the cause of peace and cooperation among nations.

In conclusion the telegram reads as follows:

It gives me particular pleasure to take this opportunity to extend to you and esteemed Mrs Carter warmest wishes for health and personal happiness on behalf of my wife and myself, as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the American people.

In his cable President Jimmy Carter expressed words of appreciation for the opportunity to discuss a number of international problems with President Nicolae Ceausescu and stressed that his visit to the United States has contributed to strengthening relations between the two countries. "I want us to continue the good personal relations we have established." President Jimmy Carter's cable concludes.

Ceausescu's Arrival in Bucharest

AU181432Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 18 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, who had paid a state visit to the United States at the invitation of President Jimmy Carter and Mrs Rosalynn Carter, returned to Bucharest today.

Upon arrival at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were warmly welcomed by Comrades Manea Manescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Gheorghe Cioara, Lina Ciobanu, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Emil Draganescu, Janos Fazekas, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Virgil Trofin, Iosif Uglar, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec, Ion Coman, Teodor Coman, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Vasile Patilinet, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter, Vasile Marin and Vasile Musat.

The comrades of the party-state leadership came with their wives. RCP Central Committee members, members of the State Council and government, leaders of central institutions and civic organizations and other officials were also present, as well as Thomas Simons, U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim to Bucharest, and his wife.

Thousands of Bucharest residents had gathered at the airport to welcome Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu enthusiastically.

The ovations and cheers of the people present were an expression of the feelings of all our people of the satisfaction with the remarkable results of the visit paid by the head of the Romanian state to the United States and with this new and valuable contribution made to developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and to asserting the spirit of peace and international cooperation and understanding.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu responded with great friendship to the proof of esteem and high appreciation of the Bucharest residents.

CEAUSESCU GREETS SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON NATIONAL DAY

AU171552Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Apr 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

On the 32d anniversary of the National Day of the Syrian Arab Republic, I want to extend to you warm greetings and cordial wishes for health and personal happiness on behalf of the Romanian people and myself, as well as wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Syrian people.

The Romanian people follow with keen interest the efforts made by the Syrian people and sincerely rejoice at the results recorded by them, under the leadership of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, on the road of their fatherland's free and independent socioeconomic development.

Noting with particular satisfaction that the relations of close and fruitful cooperation between Romania and Syria follow a constantly upward evolution at all levels, I want to express the conviction that the relations between our parties and peoples will continue to develop and diversify in the spirit of the decisions and understandings agreed upon at summit level in Bucharest and Damascus and in the interest and for the benefit of the two friendly countries and the cause of peace and international understanding.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

ROMANIA SENDS AID TO PLO, LEBANESE REFUGEES

AU182035Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 18 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania has granted humanitarian aid to the Government of the Republic of Lebanon including food, clothes, medicines, tents, beds and so forth. The aid, which has been sent to the relevant authorities, is designed for the Lebanese refugees from the south of the country who left that area during the events of the past weeks. At the same time, Romania has granted similar humanitarian aid to the PLO. This aid is designed for the Palestinian civil population displaced from the south of Lebanon.

CEAUSESCU, MANESCU GREET CAMBODIAN LEADERS

AU171554Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Apr 78 p 6 AU

[Text] To Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the Cambodian Communist Party and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Cambodia; and Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the **state** Presidium of Democratic Cambodia:

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the National Day of Democratic Cambodia, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and on behalf of all Romanian people and ourselves personally we extend warm greetings of friendship and most cordial congratulations to you, the Central Committee of the Cambodian Communist Party, the State Presidium, the Government of Democratic Cambodia and to the friendly Cambodian people.

The Romanian people, who have been at the side of the Cambodian people in their heroic struggle for freedom and national independence, rejoice from the bottom of their heart at the results recorded by the Cambodian people under the leadership of the Cambodian Communist Party in developing the country along the road of socioeconomic progress and well-being and prosperity. We want to express the conviction that under the new conditions the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and the Cambodian Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Democratic Cambodia, and cooperation between them in international relations will continue to develop even more forcefully to the benefit of both our peoples and the interests of all anti-imperialist forces and the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

SCINTEIA MARKS CAMBODIAN NATIONAL DAY

LD171610Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1212 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/4/1978--Marking the National Day of Democratic Kampuchea, the Romanian press assesses that the victory of three years ago won by the patriotic forces of Kampuchea is another demonstration of the historic truth that there is no force able to bring a people down to its knees that is determined to defend its national independence, its right to be master of its destiny.

After the victory of the national democratic popular revolution--the leading Romanian daily SCINTEIA writes--Kampuchea is, according to its new constitution, an independent, unified, peaceful, neutral, non-aligned, sovereign and democratic state. Having become again master of its own country, the Kampuchean people passed to an ample activity of reconstruction.

Mentioning the main directions of this activity, the success obtained in agriculture and industry, as also in health protection, education and culture, the Romanian press writes: The warm sympathy with which the Romanian people follows the peaceful work of the Kampuchean people, the efforts of the friendly socialist country on the road of self-dependent development, expresses the same consistent solidarity Romania has always manifested for that country, to which it gave its moral, political, diplomatic and material support during the liberation war.

The lasting links between the two countries, to the deepening of which an important contribution was made by the political contacts of President Ceausescu with the leaders of Democratic Kampuchea--The Romanian dailies write--benefit today conditions for a stronger development. Romania's and Democratic Kampuchea's preoccupations for speeding up economic and social development, for building a new world political and economic order, fully justify the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Kampuchean peoples, between the two parties and countries will witness steady consolidation, to mutual interest, in the interest of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace in the whole world.

All the more so as these relations are grounded on the unabated observance of the fundamental principles of international law.

SCINTEIA also inserts travel notes from Democratic Kampuchea by writer Alexandru Andritoiu, significantly headlined "Pathos of Reconstruction."

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS CONGRESS OF KKE (INTERIOR)

AU181028Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 18 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Athens, AGERPRES, 18/4/1978--The Romanian Communists, stressed the message of greetings of the CC of the RCP to the participants in the Second Congress of the Greek Communist Party (Interior), follow up with sympathy and feeling of solidarity the struggle waged by that party alongside of other left-wing, progressive and democratic forces of Greece, for the assertion of the ideals of democracy, independence and social progress.

The message conveyed to the congress by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, stresses with satisfaction the positive evolution of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Greek Communist Party (Interior), based on internationalist solidarity, observance of the principles of equality, autonomy, of the right of each party to independently, self-relyingly work out its own policy. We express the conviction, the message reads, that their further development is meant to contribute to strengthening the traditional Romanian-Hellenic friendship, to amplifying on multiple planes the relations both in the political sphere and in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields.

The message further emphasizes: We pay special attention to close relations of bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the Balkan states, in generally acceptable forms, for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and friendship. The Athens conference made certain steps towards a more intense cooperation. Romania considers that everything has to be done to overcome the existing misunderstandings and promote a new, good neighbourly spirit which should favour understanding and peaceful cooperation among the political, peaceful settlement of the problems of Cyprus, by ensuring the independence, integrity and sovereignty of that country, of its nonaligned status.

Romania most firmly declares for a just and lasting negotiated peace in the Middle East, which should lead to the speedy withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to the settlement of the Palestinian state, to ensuring the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in the region. Likewise, we also pay special attention to the liquidation of underdevelopment and to the building of the new international economic order, which will open the path to a faster progress of the lagging countries, as also to the session of the United Nations on disarmament, of nuclear disarmament primarily.

The RCP, the message also reads, will further militate for the expansion and strengthening of cooperation with all democratic parties and forces; considering that the strengthening of their solidarity, of all peoples, is a vital demand, a guarantee for halting the dangerous course of international events, for promoting a policy of detente and peace, for building a better world. The R.C.P. unabatedly works for strengthening the cooperation and solidarity of the communist parties, based on equal rights, respect for independence and non-imixture in internal affairs, on the right of each party to work autonomously, to apply the general truths to the specific conditions in which it carries on its struggle, to self-dependently work out its tactics and strategy.

TANJUG VIEWS BREZHNEV'S COMING TALKS WITH VANCE, NETO

LD182236Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1847 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 18 (TANJUG)--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is arriving here tomorrow evening for talks with Soviet officials on the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT Two). The visit is in the focus of attention of Moscow political quarters since not only the fate of the SALT Two but, also, overall Soviet-United States relations will in great measure depend on the outcome of the forthcoming talks.

Many of the current foreign-policy activities of the Soviet leadership seem to be connected with the Vance visit. Visiting Moscow at the moment are Polish United Workers' Party First Secretary Edward Gierek, Guyana Premier Forbes Burnham, Federal Republic of Germany Social-Democratic Federal Secretary Egon Bahr and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who arrived today. Although not all these visits have a "common denominator", they doubtless reflect Moscow's intensified diplomatic offensive which is to a greater or lesser degree adjusted with the forthcoming talks with the U.S. secretary of state.

The anticipated talks between Angolan President Agostinho Neto, who is vacationing in the Soviet Union, and Leonid Brezhnev are a further element indicating that Moscow, that is, Gromyko and, especially, Leonid Brezhnev, will not discuss with Cyrus Vance only strategic rockets but also many other strategic questions in Soviet-United States relations.

DJURANOVIC ADDRESSES SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE 17 APR

LD172142Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Report on questions of organization, methods of work and future important tasks of the Federal Executive Council as presented by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council at the 17 April session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium]

[Text] Belgrade--Current questions of the organization and methods of work of the Federal Executive Council, the federal organs of administration and of federal organizations and the most future important tasks of the Federal Executive Council were discussed at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. The introductory report on this item of the agenda was submitted by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

At the beginning of his report Djuranovic spoke about the new organization and methods of work of the Federal Executive Council.

In the discussion which was held at the federal level and in consultations in the republics and provinces, full support was given for the proposed concept of the program. Of course, in all these proposals we bear in mind the need to spell out the status and the role of the executive and administrative organs in the federation in a variety of sociopolitical conditions--or in the conditions of the further development of the political system of direct socialist democracy.

To put it most succinctly, in view of the increasing democratization of political relations and the concomitant opening up of new scope for the iniative and the action of the working people on the further development of the political system, the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of administration, in discharging their constitutional functions, must increasingly orient themselves toward the democratic and self-management socipolitical structure and must increasingly rely on genuine cooperation, coordination and consultation with the new democratic social structure.

Constant and powerful political initiative is required for this kind of cooperation and consultation, both by the Federal Executive Council and federal organs of administration and by the democratic sociopolitical structure--or by sociopolitical organs and organizations in the federation, republics and autonomous provinces. In our view this is the best way to eliminate the underlying causes of possible disagreements regarding responsibility for discharging duties and to insure the unity of political action in the solution of major political, economic and other social problems. And not this alone: I believe that the opening up of the Federal Executive Council and of the federal organs of administration by developing constant cooperation, coordination and consultation is at the same time also an effective weapon in the struggle against the concentration of political power and bureaucratization of executive and administrative organs.

In the conditions of increasingly developed self-management regulation and an increasing number of social factors which are responsible for carrying out decisions and implementing policy, without the opening up of the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of administration--and this is also valid for all the executive and administrative organs in our system--it is no longer possible today to successfully implement the executive functions.

The president of the Federal Executive Council then spoke about the organization and work method of the Federal Executive Council. In the first place, Djuranovic stressed, the process of opening up by the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of the administration increases the space and the commitment at the level of coordination and cooperation in general and in this way also increases the role of the Federal Executive Council coordination commission. The commission will insure the more complete, effective and rational realization of the constitutional function of the Federal Executive Council, strengthen coordination in the realization of the constitutional role of the SFRY presidency and the Federal Executive Council and guarantee closer and more intensive cooperation between the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of administration in the delegate assembly.

I also have in mind, he said, the realization of interdepartmental coordination of work with other organs and organizations in the federation and the coordination which the Federal Executive Council carries out with the executive councils of the republics and provinces.

All these forms of cooperation and coordination in the new conditions must become more effective, organized and guarantee greater unity of action by all those social organs and organizations regarding the common questions and common tasks which face them, depending, of course, on the constitutionally defined role of each of these organs.

The second change in the organization and work method of the Federal Executive Council is the formation of working bodies for five basic areas of work: questions of the social order; development and social planning; current economic and social policy; economic relations with foreign countries; and sociopolitical and organization questions.

The proposed concept of organization for the working bodies of the Federal Executive Council proceeds from the fact that, for all these basic areas of work, these commissions would actually be the working teams of the Federal Executive Council made up of members of the Federal Executive Council according to parity, members of the Federal Executive Council according to position and a certain number of officials from the federal organs of administration, that is, the organs and organizations which are in closest cooperation with the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of administration in certain spheres of work. The vice presidents of the Federal Executive Council would head these commissions.

In the organization of the federal organs of administration, a further step has been taken in the coordination and transformation of the federal organs of administration through newly arisen changes in the political system. This transformation is concretely reflected in the following: According to this organization, it is intended to abolish the Federal Committee for Social Planning, the Federal Committee for Economic Cooperation With Developing Countries, the Federal Committee for Science and Culture and the Federal Committee for Tourism. Instead of the committee for planning and the committee for cooperation with developing countries, an interrepublican committee for planning and development as well as a Federal Executive Council commission for cooperation with the developing countries will be formed. The Federal Committee for Labor and Employment and the Federal Committee for Health and Social Care will now become the Federal Committee for Work and Social Protection. Through these changes the number of federal committees will be reduced by five. For the sphere of science, culture and other areas the possibility is envisaged of forming joint republican and provincial organs for cooperation and the coordination of work in tasks and affairs of mutual interest in these spheres.

The orientation will also tackle the transformation of some federal institutes and independent organizations outside the structure of the federal organs of administration. According to our proposals, this would be done by special federal legislation which would also regulate the involvement of the assembly and of the Federal Executive Council as regards these organizations. It is quite certain that the aim would be to set up social councils as factors for social influence and political control of these independent organizations in the federation.

The new Federal Executive Council will set up a special commission which will conduct a comprehensive and thorough study of all the aspects of transforming these federal institutes and organizations.

All these changes will also have a bearing on the number of members of the Federal Executive Council who are that by virtue of their office. In the future there will be 14 members of the Federal Executive Council through parity, 14 members by virtue of the office they hold and the president of the Federal Executive Council--a total of 29 members. So far there have been 34 members.

Continuing his speech, Veselin Djuranovic spoke of the Federal Executive Council's future tasks. He pointed out three basic directions of activity of the Federal Executive Council and of the federal organs of administration in the sphere of sociomaterial development.

First, we are now in the third year of the medium-term plan and so the implementation of the objectives and of the tasks agreed to by the social plan of Yugoslavia for the period 1976-1980 is one of the most important tasks of the Federal Executive Council during the future mandate period as well.

The economic and the overall social development during the past period of this 5-year plan was implemented in the very complex conditions of international, economic and political relations. The foreign conditions of importance for our socioeconomic development are characterized by big contradictions which, on the economic plane, are expressed through the increasingly great structural problems of the world economy, the direct manifestations of which are the slow rate of economic growth and increased unemployment, intensified inflation processes, unsettled relations in the international monetary system and intensified protectionism in international trade. All these things have a direct or indirect bearing on our economic development.

The implementation of the social plan of Yugoslavia during the past 2 years will be the subject of a special analysis which is being prepared by the Federal Executive Council and by the appropriate organs of federal administration.

Now we can make the general assessment that, basically speaking, this plan is being implemented. A certain delay which occurred in 1976 in the growth of production, particularly industrial production, was by and large rectified last year. However, I would like to remind you that the plan itself stressed that, because of inherited difficulties and because of the poor situation during the preceding period, it was realistic to expect a lower rate of economic growth at the beginning of the plan period.

During the first 2 years of realizing the medium-term plan, an average rate of growth of the social product of 5.4 percent was achieved--6.9 percent had been planned; industrial production grew by 6.35 percent--8 percent was envisaged; agricultural production grew by 3.5 percent--4 percent was envisaged; employment grew by 3.6 percent--3.5 percent was envisaged; labor productivity grew by 2.1 percent--3.9 percent was envisaged; and a 3.5 percent growth in real personal income was attained, which is the percentage envisaged. During the same period exports and imports grew at a rate lower than envisaged; exports are lagging behind imports with the result that this was reflected in a significant increase of our trade deficit and therefore in our country's balance of payments.

Capital investments in 1977 and at the beginning of 1978 have been intensive and this is making economic activity exceptionally dynamic. A process of changing the economic structure is underway, but judging by everything this process is not unfolding at a satisfactory pace. For this reason the developments and the results of changes in the economic structure must be thoroughly assessed when the analysis is made of the implementation of the medium-term plan. This analysis will be submitted to the assembly in the middle of this year.

One of the problems in the implementation of the agreed on development policy is expressed by the fact that during the past 2 years economically underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo had an average social growth rate which was below the average for the country. [as received] The growth of the social product in these sociopolitical communities was fulfilled despite the fact that, through the fund for financing the faster development of the economically underdeveloped republics and Kosovo, through the budget of the federation and through special measures to speed up the development of Kosovo as much as possible as agreed within the framework of the social plan, the federation has remained current in implementing its commitments to encourage a faster development of these areas. The reasons behind this trend must be studied and in the future this problem must be given appropriate attention.

On the basis of the analyses of the implementation of the social plan during the past period, the need will be ascertained of taking appropriate measures for its further implementation; that is, an assessment will be made as to whether there is a need to change and supplement the current medium-term plan of development by applying the adopted principle of continued planning.

Second, during the future mandate the Federal Executive Council must prepare and submit for discussion and then adopt the medium-term development plan for the period 1981-1985 and establish the long-term concept of development.

Beginning in the middle of this year all organizations of associated labor, self-managing interest communities, other self-managing organizations and communities, chambers of economy and other organizations of associated labor, sociopolitical communities and their executive organs as well as delegate assemblies will be facing complex and responsible tasks connected with the adoption of new medium-term plans and Yugoslavia's social plan for the 1981-1985 period.

By proceeding from the basic organization of associated labor, its economic potential, interests and needs, through self-managing agreements between basic and other organizations and through increasingly complex forms of pooling labor and resources, along with the search for agreement and coordination of interests and goals of the republics and autonomous provinces, the new medium-term plan should develop into a structure built by emancipated creativity of associated labor and permeated by the program of economic and efficient composition of economic and social activity, the many self-managing interests and goals coordinated to the maximum and crystallized into economic and broader sociopolitical motives. This will be our first planning document, wholly adopted in the spirit of the constitution and the new system of social self-managing planning.

This represents a complex and above all a responsible task of society as a whole, while its implementation will primarily depend on the capability of basic organizations of associated labor as the basic factors of planning as well as on the degree of developing the self-managing search for agreement and social negotiations as the basic method of plan coordination.

The development of society's production forces, the level and development of science, technical expertise and technology as well as international economic and political processes make it possible as well as demand that economic development be planned for a period which is longer than 5 years and that the future be grasped and the long-term development strategy investigated and established. In this respect the Federal Executive Council and other socioeconomic and political factors face significant tasks for determining and adopting, in the time after the medium-term social plan has been adopted, the long-term development concept up to the year 2000.

Third, a special complex of activities determines the need to resolve the more lasting problems of economic development and of eliminating, or preventing, unfavorable long-term tendencies which restrict a more stable and even more dynamic development. What I have in mind here primarily is the inflation and the deficit in international trade. Inflation is a broader and more complex problem and it has long-term causes.

What affects the inflation rate in our country, in addition to objective factors and the influences of the world economy on domestic economic trends and prices, is a series of internal causes and processes. This demands that the Federal Executive Council and all sociopolitical factors wage a continuous, persistent and organized economic stabilization policy as an essential component of the current economic policy and of the medium-term development policy.

The economic stabilization policy must be implemented in all spheres of socioeconomic life, and above all by increasing production and coordinating production structure in line with the agreed on directions of development, by more economical production, the more efficient use of resources and working time and the consolidation of other qualitative elements of economic activity and the relevant distribution and use of social product and income. What I understand by relevant distribution and the use of social product and income is: the reduction of all aspects of consumption to the framework of the realized social product; the coordination of expenses for general and joint consumption with the possibilities of material production; the purposeful distribution of income in organizations of associated labor which insures growth in accumulative ability and the strengthening of the material basis of work; and the harmonization of investment consumption with real domestic accumulation and the agreed on volume and structure of external accumulation for speedier development.

In implementing the economic stabilization policy, a special place goes to the consistent implementation of the agreed on price policy. This implies a lessening of their increases, a cautious, moderate and selective shifting in prices and a sense of responsibility for the consequences of such shifting.

Here, too, there are cases of lack of respect for agreements as well as tendencies of preserving the cost principle in the formation of prices.

The Federal Executive Council considers and will consider as its continuous obligation the efficient and decisive struggle against inflation and will, in line with its constitutional function and powers, continually monitor these trends and take relevant measures and in so doing oppose all tendencies and pressures which tend to allow a speedier penetration of inflation. In our view nobody has the right to cover up low labor productivity, disorganized work, inefficient business activity and other subjective weaknesses by increasing prices. To support such demands or to tolerate them in silence cannot be the attitude of sociopolitical factors--above all of sociopolitical organizations, the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance and the Trade Union Federation--toward such a major issue of our economic policy.

What will be of great significance in addition to adopted laws, above all the law on associated labor, for the successful implementation of the economic stabilization policy will also be the complex application of the law on the foundation of the price system and on social price control. With the adoption, elaboration and consistent application of this law, solutions in this sphere will be rounded off and in this way conditions will be insured for associated labor to increasingly assume within the framework of objective economic laws on our self-managing social system, the rights as well as obligations and responsibility for economic stabilization as an essential prerequisite of stable economic as well as general development.

The present trends in the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries are caused by factors of a more lasting nature which have been present for a long time both in international economic trends as well as in economic trends in the country. They are the focal point of various development trends which are currently and which will also in the immediate future be directly confronted with unfavorable factors of the world economic struc re, which is becoming the decisive component of the development of world trade and international exchange in general. Such a tendency mostly affects the developing countries because they can speed up their development only under conditions of open international economic trends which are directed toward a change in the existing world economic structure. In the context of the present world economic situation, we should also assess our visible, invisible and financial trends with foreign countries through which we are increasingly participating in international exchange. These trends can represent a positive and very significant element for the entire future economic development of our country provided they are within the frameworks of Yugoslavia's social plan as well as along the lines of our economic policy which has been determined by other documents. But, it should be placed on record on this occasion that what will be necessary is not merely great efforts but also more self-sacrifice and less unrealistic development ambitions for the implementation of such a policy, due to unfavorable foreign as well as internal factors.

Among the unfavorable foreign factors, the following should be pointed out: Unsurmounted causes of recession and the continuing slowing down of economic activity, and this means a drop in the economic activities in countries which are our most important foreign trade partners; very unstable relations and vacillating trends on the international money market; a fairly high level of unemployment, which in its greater proportions is becoming chronic; the growing protectionism in international trade, and in particular the presence of measures relating to noneconomic activities, and the increasingly unfavorable relations in trade, or relations between import and export prices at the expense of developing countries.

Among the internal factors I would point out above all the great dependence on our economic imports and the slow reorientation to our own raw materials and reproduction material; the insufficient coordination of the economy's export structure with foreign demand; the slow process of the income-based linking of associated labor in the country, and particularly of our missions abroad, for the efficient implementation of tasks in economic relations with foreign countries; the insufficient competitive ability of our economy, which stems from the lower labor productivity and higher price level as compared with the developed countries of the West with which we carry on most of our trade.

All these foreign economic and internal economic factors explain the unfavorable tendencies in foreign trade, which are also characteristic for the first few months of 1978.

In the period from 1 January until 13 April, or the first 103 days of this year, exports increased by only 1 percent and imports by 2 percent compared with the same period last year. This means that exports are below the planned level, while imports reached nearly the level of the rate envisaged for this year. Yet relations as regards the trade deficit have not changed. This deficit is 3 percent higher than in the same period last year because the rate of exports is considerably below the planned one.

The rate at which exports cover imports in those first 103 days of the year is 56 percent as opposed to 60 percent as planned. Therefore, the crucial question raised is that of making the exports more dynamic.

In cooperation with the executive councils of republics and provinces and with the interest community for economic relations with foreign countries and by proceeding from the assessments about the disruptions which took place in foreign trade and deviations from the determined policy, the Federal Executive Council has taken and will take a series of measures which should end the tendencies elaborated above. These measures are aimed at making exports more dynamic and at reducing imports to a certain extent. The successful solution of these problems is closely linked with the implementation of the envisaged rate of economic growth, particularly industrial growth. In the first 3 months of 1978 industrial production increased by 7.9 percent as compared with the same period in 1977.

This is almost at the upper limit of what was planned. However, there is no room for self-complacency in this matter. On the contrary, in the conditions of the nonimplementation of the envisaged growth of exports, this dynamic rate of industrial growth is, objectively speaking, becoming a source of further disruptions and instability. Attention to this is drawn by that latest data on increased stocks of consumer goods on the one hand and on reduced stocks of the means of labor and reproduction material on the other. Hence the need in the **months ahead is to intensively monitor** all these trends and at the same time to take adequate measures imposed by the current economic situation. This means that the mobility and the responsibility for the implementation of the agreed policy of economic stabilization must be intensified even further. We are under an obligation to do so owing to the fundamental orientation by which we opted for dynamic growth under stable conditions.

In the past period the revolutionary process of the democratization of the political superstructure has been an open one, and the kind of sociopolitical conditions and self-management and social mechanisms have been established which enable a faster and more successful construction of the system of socioeconomic relations in our country.

The urgent tasks--further democratization and the elaboration and improvement of the sociopolitical system of socialist self-management--are now the focus of the overall social action of our society.

Among these tasks, for the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of administration, the most important are: the promotion of new relations and the further elaboration of the new method of decisionmaking in the federation in the matter of joint interests, which represents a further improvement of the practice and forms of agreement-seeking and cooperation with the republics and autonomous provinces; the further development of the delegate system and of delegate relations in all the areas of social decision making and, on this basis, the promotion of relations between the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Assembly; the development and promotion of the self-management interest organization, primarily on the basis of social negotiations and self-management agreement-seeking; and improvement in the practice of the work of social councils in general, especially their formation in the organs of administration, as a most democratic form of cooperation, social coordination and control.

Within the framework of the further development of the system of socialist self-management relations, the process of promoting the overall system of state administration, particularly of the Federal Executive Council and of the federal organs of administration, and placing these relations within the function of the socioeconomic relation, are our most urgent future tasks. In this process special significance will attach to the consistent implementation of the law on the foundations of the system of state administration, the implementation of which is pending in the appropriate chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

This law, which pertains to our system, has defined the constitutional status, character and role of the executive and administrative organs in the unified system of self-management and of our authorities in the system of the overall social relations. The law has also settled more accurately the questions of the constitutional position and role of the Federal Executive Council and of the federal organs of administration.

The realization of these orientations is primarily insured by the law on organization and competence of the federal organs of administration and the federal organizations, the discussion and adoption of which in the SFRY Assembly has entered its final phase as well. It has also been insured by the standing orders of the Federal Executive Council, which established the organizational and other conditions relative to the practical application of the new system of state administration.

The proposed solutions are an expression of the concretization of the new constitutional concept of the system of state administration worked out in the law pertaining to our system. They insure the further socialization of administration, the democratization of relations and the increasingly broad orientation of the federal administration toward organized socialist factors in the implementation of the constitutional role of the republics and the autonomous provinces. Changes in the internal organization and method of work insure an increasingly high degree of organization, efficiency and responsibility in the implementation of the tasks and greater coordination and guided activity in all the areas within the competence of the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of administration.

The proposed changes in the federal organs of administration also insure a gradual transformation of specific federal organs of administration into agreed joint bodies of the federation, the republics and of the autonomous provinces for cooperation and the coordination of work on business of joint interest, in those areas where executive responsibility is predominantly or exclusively within the competence of the republics and the autonomous provinces. They also insure the gradual withdrawal from the state sector of federal organizations engaged in activities having general social importance in those areas where the exercise of authority is unnecessary.

It is certain that at this point in time the proposed changes are only one step forward in the process of a thorough change of federal administration. We are aware that the coordination of the organization and methods of work of the council and federal organs of administration for functioning in the new constitutional conditions is a long-term process the implementation of which is considerably outlined by sociopolitical conditions and realistic possibilities at any given moment. The proposed solutions only open up this process.

Hence the importance of these changes is not in their quantity and their scope at any one given time but primarily in the fact that they open up the process and establish the orientation and the direction for the further activities of the council and of the federal organs of administration on the plane of a more complete realinement for new constitutional tasks.

The relationship between the council and the SFRY Assembly during the past period in the implementation of the delegate system has been constantly developing and expanding; however, there are still some problems and omissions which call for organized joint action, the coordination of work and the adoption of other measures.

One priority task in this is the consolidation and a more complete implementation of the executive function of the council and of its responsibility within the framework of constitutional rights and its duty for the situation in all areas of social life and for the implementation of the laws and other measures that have been adopted.

However, the delegate assembly can exert the necessary political control and influence on the work of the Federal Executive Council only under conditions of complete information, timely and effective reporting and continuous insight into the work of the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of administration. This necessarily calls for new and further promotion of existing forms and mechanisms of the continuous flow of information, the coordination of program activity and mutual linking up in the entire work process.

The relationship between the Federal Executive Council and the assembly is also increasingly developing in the process of continuous cooperation, and this represents a precondition of the delegate method of decisionmaking and the ever more powerful development of the delegate system. In this process the task of the council is to enable, by its ever more democratic method of work and relations, the delegate assembly and through it the entire self-managing structure--associated labor and organized subjective forces--to be informed as fully as possible and on time, to participate in a working manner in the process of formulating proposals and to exert an influence on the adoption of decisions and by this to also be responsible for the implementation of these decisions.

In such a spirit of mutual relations it seems particularly significant to stress once again the influence of sociopolitical organizations and the need for their direct participation in these processes in view of the fact that it is through them, organized as they are on new democratic foundations, that the interests and the needs of all working people and citizens are expressed.

In the federation,new relations based on the new method of decisionmaking on all issues of common interest are being developed and enriched. In all these relations of the federal organs, the republics and of the autonomous provinces, the constitutional principles of agreementmaking, solidarity, reciprocity, equality and responsibility of the republics and autonomous provinces for their own and joint development--or the entire long-term development of the country--are being increasingly implemented.

The cooperation and negotiations between the council and the executive councils of the republics and autonomous provinces has broadly developed, starting with interrepublican committees and the coordinating commission, within the framework of federal committees and other administrative organs as well as through special joint coordinating bodies and meetings.

We can already speak about a rich experience and positive results. However, many problems still exist and there are major tasks in this sphere. Therefore, we should wait for future actions by the council and federal administration organs.

The cooperation and linking of the Federal Executive Council with sociopolitical organizations and self-managing communities and their mutual influence in the stage of preparing as well as of forming and carrying out the decisions represents the essential condition for the further democratization of self-managing and political relations. The present practice of initiating a broad public discussion on the most significant issues of the work of the council, a discussion organized by the socialist alliance and the trade unions, represents still another major contribution and the confirmation of the need for such lasting cooperation. Therefore, it should continue to be developed in this direction.

The formation of social councils in the federal administration organs through which, in the stage of implementing and carrying out the laws, the necessary social influence and social control over the work of these organs would be insured, will represent yet another major step in the process of opening up the federal administration to the influence of all organized socialist forces of society.

The entire work of the council and of the federal administration organs must rely to an even greater extent on the results of science and on achievements in all spheres of social life. [Words indistinct] Orientation, in the future the council will also involve significant creative potential, experts, scientific and public workers who also contributed significantly in the past to the construction of our system, particularly to the work of the federal councils. What is ahead of us in this direction is an ever broader, program-based linking up with relevant scientific institutions, the direct commitment of scientific and specialized workers and the growing use of scientific results.

Our social system, in which the starting point for everything is man and his interests, demands that all organized socialist subjects continually strive for as consistent as possible implementation of the constitutionally established freedoms and rights of man and citizen and the improvement of the social living and working conditions of man and citizen.

By proceeding from this, the task of the council and of the federal organ of administration is to create, within the limits of their powers, conditions for the fullest and most efficient implementation of the citizen's individual rights and for the improvement of the living and working conditions of all working people and citizens of our country.

As is known, Yugoslavia follows a comprehensive active foreign policy, a policy which is directed in the first place at the further consolidation and strengthening of our independence and security as well as at making, within the limits of our potential, the greatest possible contribution to the consolidation and preservation of peace and security in the world, the solution of key international problems and to the development of international cooperation on the principles of active peaceful coexistence and the building of a new international political and economic order. As a European socialist nonalined country, Yugoslavia has been building and developing for decades bilateral relations with nearly all countries of the world, regardless of the differences or similarities in socioeconomic systems, on the basis of full respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, noninterference and reciprocity, respect for one's own paths of internal development and specific features of the position of every country.

At the same time on the broader international level--particularly within the framework of the movement of nonalined countries, at the United Nations and its organizations and specialized agencies as well as at other gatherings of broader international or more limited regional character--our country also actively and consistently advocates the preservation of world peace and security, the democratization of international relations and general world progress.

Yugoslavia's orientation toward the above objectives and directions of activity--toward the policy of nonalinement--is lasting and irreplaceable; it stems from our revolution, from the internal development of our country as a multinational self-management socialist community and from our international geopolitical position. It was precisely thanks to the consistent implementation of the policy of nonalinement that Yugoslavia, although a relatively small country, managed to build very good relations and develop comprehensive, equal and friendly cooperation with virtually all the countries of the world, irrespective of their size and power, membership or nonmembership in existing military-political blocs, and of the degree of their development and regional-geographical position, while on the broader international plane it has been accepted as an active and constructive member of the international community.

With this foreign policy, with the development of self-management socialist democracy and the degree of national equality of her nations and nationalities as well as with the general progress in material production, cultural development and the growth of the standard of living, our country has insured for itself and, indeed has a stable and sound international position.

I would particularly like to stress that all our successes on both the foreign political and internal plans are indissolubly linked with the personality of Comrade Tito.

The value of Comrade Tito's contribution to the constant extension and promotion of bilateral relations between our country and other countries, his efforts to preserve peace in the world and promote equal international cooperation, his endeavors to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the movement of nonalined countries and his role in the solution of current international problems is inestimable. Comrade Tito's visits to many countries, his meetings and discussions with the statesmen who visited our country and the messages he exchanges with many heads of state contribute greatly not only to promotion of relations and all-round cooperation with these countries and to the powerful affirmation of the principles of the foreign policy of our independent socialist self-management community, but also to the preservation and consolidation of peace and security in the world, and to the consolidation of international understanding and trust, democratization and general progress in the world. Thanks to this, Comrade Tito's personality today enjoys undivided and profound respect and great reputation throughout the world, whereas the stands of the SFRY are respected and taken into account within the broadest international community.

The status and role of Yugoslavia in the world represents a point of departure for the further activity of our country on the international plane. At the same time this role urges us to a maximum involvement both in making our full contribution to the solution of many complex issues confronting the international community and in further work on the promotion of bilateral relations with our neighbors which have been and which remain a priority of our foreign political activity.

The present international situation is very complex and burdened by old and new difficulties and dangers. Obviously the path of the struggle of the peoples for freedom and emancipation is long and difficult, but is historically inevitable. The world is changing, but it is coming up against increasingly large and complex problems and difficulties as well. The destinies of the 148 UN member-countries have become indivisible and their differences and contradictions have mounted. The world, including the protagonists of the biggest destructive power, has become aware that war would lead to general destruction and that relaxation of tension and building peace on foundations of coexistence are the only alternative. However, the process of relaxation of international tension is obviously lagging behind. Mistrust in the relations between the great powers has occurred and this inevitably has a bearing on delaying or initiating the solution of the most important international problems. Crises are not being resolved and new focal points of crises emerge. The arms race continues, and the gap between the developed and the developing countries continues to widen.

There is no substantial progress in establishing a new international economic order or in the solution of other major international problems.

The nonalined countries are subject to increased pressures and attempts to weaken them and even to break their unity and solidarity. To achieve this, advantage is taken of the conflicts between individual nonalined countries, and frequently new conflicts are encouraged from outside. The majority of these conflicts have roots in the vestiges of colonialism, in difficult economic situations and in meddling by outside factors.

Yugoslavia views these conflicts and clashes with concern because it believes that they can have dangerous consequences not only for the unity and the solidarity of the nonalined countries but because, in view of the interference by foreign powers, for world peace and security.

The tasks we face are not at all simple. Everything must be done to preserve the unity and the solidarity of the nonalined countries and to strengthen the movement as an independent factor in international relations. Efforts are being made to implement the decisions of the fifth nonalined summit held in Colombo where the policy of the movement was fully affirmed. The Kabul meeting of the coordination bureau of the nonalined countries will be held in May this year and the Belgrade conference of the foreign ministers of nonalined countries will be held in July. This will be of great importance for the preparation of the sixth nonalined summit to be held in Havana in 1979. Yugoslavia will be comprehensively involved to insure these meetings and other preparations for the Havana summit are directed as much as possible at the consolidation of the unity and action capability of the nonalined countries on the platform adopted in Colombo.

Yugoslavia will continue to work consistently to resolve all conflicts peacefully on the basis of equality, respect for territorial integrity, noninterference and messages by Comrade Tito to the heads of the nonalined and friendly countries of Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan were an expression of our desire and of our constant endeavor to insure that the conflict in this part of Africa is resolved in a peaceful way. We believe that the best way for a long-term and equitable solution of this conflict and for the normalization of relations between Ethiopia and Somalia is on the bases of the UN Charter and within the framework of OAU; this would also be the best guarantee to foil outside interference and pressure.

To overcome a delay in detente is a major task confronting the international community. Yugoslavia will continue to pay full attention to this question and it will do all it can to insure that relaxation of international tension becomes a lasting process extending to all the regions of the world and embracing all major international problems.

Detente can bring a better prospect of peace and security to the world universal and if it is not reduced merely to relations between the great powers or military blocs.

There is no doubt that detente in Europe has yielded significant positive results and that the adoption of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki represents the most that could have been achieved under the given circumstances. Yugoslavia sees the final act of Helsinki as an integral whole, the implementation of which should be all-embracing and balanced. The Belgrade meeting, despite all its limited results, nevertheless confirmed that there is no alternative to relaxation of tension, despite its present fragility. The decision to continue all-European negotiations shows that this path is inevitable for the preservation of peace, security and equitable cooperation by sovereign European states.

Due to the complex situation in the Mediterranean brought about by the concentration of military forces and crises in the Middle East, in the Republic of Cyprus and in Africa, as well as by the tense relations between some countries, Yugoslavia, as a country sharing its shores, advocates in particular that the Mediterranean be included in the process of European detente and negotiations because it is convinced that the security of Europe is inseparably linked with peace and security in the Mediterranean.

We face particularly major tasks in the sphere of halting the arms race and of setting in motion the process of real disarmament. The arms race is one of the greatest problems, a source of mistrust and suspicion and represents the most direct threat to world peace and security. Yugoslavia attaches great significance to the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and it will, together with other nonalined and developing countries and other states, do everything possible to make the session a success and to see that a more positive and realistic attitude is adopted by many countries on this vital issue of the international community.

The latest worsening of the situation in the Middle East, brought about by Israel's aggression in southern Lebanon not only makes the solution of this long-lasting crisis more difficult but could also have unforeseeable consequences for the broader international situation and even for world peace. The situation in that area is directly linked with our country's security. Consistent with our well-known attitudes, Yugoslavia has been advocating from the very onset of the crisis a complete, just and lasting solution based on Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestine people, including the right to their own state, as well as the right of all countries of that region to independence, sovereignty and security, including Israel.

We believe that the solution of the Palestine question is the key to the solution of the Middle East crisis and that the PLO, as the only legitimate representative of the Palestine people, should participate on an equal footing in all stages of seeking a solution to the crisis. The unity of Arab countries and of the PLO is, in our view, an essential precondition for the overcoming of the Arab-Israeli conflict and in this context we believe that the Geneva conference represents a realistic path for the finding of a solution of the Middle East crisis.

We believe that the initiative of UN Secretary General Waldheim on talks within the UN framework represents a chance of the Geneva conference taking place.

Yugoslavia will continue to extend comprehensive moral support and material assistance to the liberation movements of the peoples in southern Africa and will continue to work decisively for the final liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid and for the acquisition of independence by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

We hope that the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia will result in that country getting real independence.

Together with other nonalined and developing countries, our country will also in the future do everything possible to find ways and means of resolving world economic problems. Only the construction of a new more equitable international economic order can insure speedier development of developing countries and thus also a more harmonious and stable development of the world economy as a whole, which is, undoubtedly, also in the interests of developed countries. The present situation in which the position of developing countries continually continues to worsen could have unforeseeable consequences for the world economy and for international relations as a whole. It is high time, therefore, that developed countries, regardless of their sociopolitic and economic order, show not just more readiness and political will to continue the dialog on this issue, but also to work in a concrete manner and commit themselves materially to the reform of international economic relations. We are aware that this is a long-term process which demands maximum effort, but the goal can be achieved through the successive adoption of relevant measures and patient negotiations which should go on all the time.

Yugoslavia will continue to work for the unhindered transfer of nuclear technology with the aim of having nuclear energy used for peaceful purposes. For the world is faced by intensified efforts by nuclear forces to retain the monopoly of this technology. I would like to stress that Yugoslavia is against the proliferation of nuclear weapons and advocates international control over the use of nuclear energy and technology based on international agreements. But we advocate the right of every country to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and the transfer of nuclear technology under conditions which do not affect the sovereignty of nonnuclear countries.

Proceeding from the fact that the world situation is fraught with various dangers, that the strengthening of the total power of leading powers continues and that the arms race is being continually speeded up, we continue to further consolidate all-people's defense and social self-protection as the complete and uniform system for averting aggression and for successful opposition to any form of threat to our country's integrity and independence. We must continue to strengthen the defense organization and the armed forces which will guarantee our security, our unhindered socialist self-managing social development and our independent and nonalined position in international relations.

In implementing these goals, we will seek to further socialize affairs in the sphere of all-people's defense so that the most direct exponents of these affairs and these activities may be trained as quickly and as well as possible and may be organized for the successful implementation of all tasks in this sphere. In this way we shall create conditions for the working people and citizens to realize even more directly their constitutional rights and obligations in the sphere of all-people's defense.

Bearing in mind the main directions of the action by the **League of Communists** in all-people's defense and social self-protection, the Federal Executive Council and federal organs of administration will, by proceeding from the tasks and affairs of their jurisdiction in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection, pay particular attention to the further building up and development of the armed forces--the Yugoslav **People's Army** and territorial defense--as the uniform force of our nations and nationalities on unified class and sociopolitical foundations and with uniform defense aims.

We shall develop the armed forces which will, by their internal organization and combat readiness as a whole, as well as by their component parts, meet the demands of the concept of all-people's defense and we shall equip them with modern arms and with equipment for all forms of struggle and for various conditions.

The focal point in the further development of the Yugoslav People's Army, as the backbone of the system of all-people's defense, will be the combat, organizational, specialized and technical training to create a powerful, efficient, striking, mobile and always ready part of the armed forces, a part which will be trained to carry out all forms of armed struggle and of combat operations.

In developing territorial defense, as the mass organization of the armed forces, which insures our ability to wage a long-lasting war on the entire territory of the SFRY, measures will continue to be taken with the aim of making territorial defense fully capable of carrying out successfully the task of armed struggle and of participating in the efficient and successful resistance to a present-day aggressor.

In the next period we shall continue even more decisively the course aimed at equiping the armed forces from our own production. In this connection scientific research will be oriented, through programs and long-term planning, toward finding new solutions in technology and organization so that our orientation toward our own resources in the production of modern technical means, equipment and reproduction material for the needs of all-people's defense may be realized in practice as soon and as fully as possible. In addition, it is necessary that through this work all questions concerning the function of the sociopolitical and economic systems in all conditions of armed struggle and of unarmed resistance to the aggressor be studied comprehensively and that the scientific research work in the sphere of warfare and in social sciences in connection with the phenomenon of war under present-day conditions be better organized.

The Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of administration will take measures to continue with the intensive work to further affirm the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection as an integral part of the self-managing socialist system, bearing in mind all the components of the system. Particular attention will be paid to the organizational standards and activity of the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of administration in the event of a possible war.

In line with the principles of the concept of all-people's defense, all subjects in the system of all-people's defense will have to take necessary measures as regards defense preparations and ideopolitical and specialized education, along with full responsibility for the successful carrying out of tasks facing them in thise sphere in the next period.

In the security sphere major successes were achieved in the past few years. As a result of the entire activity of the League of Communists, SAWPY and other organized forces, the opportunity for enemy and other socially harmful activity has been restricted. The system of social self-protection as the broadest basis of our entire security system has been developed and continues to be promoted.

Internal affairs organs, as the integral part of social self-protection, insure with their activity the implementation of the policy of the League of Communists and protect the interests of the working class and the unhindered socialist development of our country.

As is known, certain forces abroad, as well as hostile individuals and groups in the country, continue activities aimed at undermining constitutional order and at jeopardizing the basic values of our society.

It is, therefore, necessary to continue to further consolidate our security. What we have in mind primarily in this context is an increasingly varied activity by factors of social self-protection, an activity aimed at decisively combatting all enemies and other socially harmful activity.

In the same vein, the present orientation toward training internal affairs organs for an even more efficient carrying out of their tasks should be kept up. We have in mind in this context cadre strengthening, the further development of their school system, the program for modernizing the internal affairs service by purchasing modern technical equipment and by applying even more broadly scientific achievements, as well as the introduction of modern organization and methods of work.

TITO RECEIVED MOJSOV ON RETURN FROM AFRICA TRIP

LD171500Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bugojno--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received in Bugojno Lazar Mojsov, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, on his return from visits to Nigeria, Angola, Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique.

Lazar Mojsov briefed President Tito on the talks he had held with statesmen in those countries concerning the situation in that part of Africa and the upcoming activities of the nonalined countries.

TANJUG: AS-SADAT SENDS REPLY TO TITO'S MESSAGE

LD181818Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 18 (TANJUG)--Egyptian President as-Sadat has replied to President Tito's message of March 22.

The Egyptian president's reply to the Yugoslav president's message was today presented to Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov by Egyptian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Jamal Mansur.

BRIEFS

TANKER FOR USSR--The Klement Gottwald motor tanker with a 40,000-ton carrying capacity, the fourth tanker in a series of six identical tankers which are being built in Rijeka on the order of the Sudimport firm of Moscow for a Lithuanian shipping company of Riga, was launched in the 3 May shipyards in Rijeka on 31 October. The tanker is 195 meters long, 28 meters wide and is driven by a 17,400-horsepower engine. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 1 Apr 78 p 46 AU]

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